**"When."**

If I were told that I must die to-morrow,
That the next sun
Which sinks should bear me past all fear and sorrow,
For any one,
All the fight fought, all the short journey through
What should I do?

I do not think that I should shrink or falter,
But just go on,
Doing my work, nor change, nor seek to alter
Aught that is gone;
But rise and move, and love and smile, and pray
For one more day.

And, lying down at night for one more sleeping
Say in that ear
Which harkens ever, "Lord, within Thy keeping
How should I fear?
And when to-morrow brings Thee nearer still
Do thou Thy will."

**The World as I Find It.**

They say the world's a weary place,
Where tears are never dried,
Where pleasures pass like breath on grass,
And only woes abide.
It may so—I cannot know—
Yet this I dare to say:
My lot has had more glad than sad,
And so it has to-day.

They say that love's a cruel jest;
They tell of women's wiles—
That poison dips in pouting lips,
And death in dimpled smiles.
It may be so—I cannot know—
Yet sure of this I am:
One heart is found above the ground
Whose love is not a sham.

They say that life's a bitter curse—
That hearts are made to ache,
That jest and song are gravely wrong,
And death's a vast mistake.
It may be so—I cannot know—
But let them talk their fill;
I like my life, and love my wife,
And mean to do so still.

—*Frederick Langbridge.*

# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881. NUMBER 8.

## A TERRIBLE MOMENT.

I had just rejoined my regiment in India, the Forty-second Higlanders, better known as the Black Watch, after a year of sick leave in Europe, and was seated in my friend Major McGregor's cool and comfortable bungalow, gossiping over all that had occurred in the corps during my absence, when young Alick Farquharson, one of the Invercauld Farquharsons, strolled in with the, to me, pleasing intelligence of "Tiger."

"By Jove, that old shikarree, what-you-may-call-'em—I never can recollect his name—has smelt the beast, and the colonel is for getting up a grand hunt, for the purpose of bagging the brute and—the skin; the latter for Mrs. ——" mentioning a lady's name, the owner whereof—well, I will not repeat the story.

"Deil take the colonel," grumbled Sandy McPherson, who spoke with as strong a Scotch accent as any "braw chiel" north of the Tweed; "he's a' the time speerin' about tigers and varmint, and if ane o' the laddies kills a beastie, down he pops on him for the skin."

"It would be awfully jolly to cut out this hunting expedition," I suggested.

"And how?" demanded Farquharson.

"Just to beat up a few beaters, get out to the jungle, and pot the beast while the colonel is ordering elephants in impossible Hindoostanee."

"By Jupiter Olympus! I'm with you!" cried Farquharson; "but we must start right away, for I heard Old Bagpipes"—the irreverent title by which our commanding officer was known, acquired from the fact of his ordering the pipers of the corps to play at chotohassuy, alias breakfast; tiffin, alias luncheon, and dinner, till the mess was fairly "skirted" to death—"telling Gordon to look up the guns."

"We shall start now!" I cried. "I have brought out a capital pair of double-barreled breech-loaders, smooth-bore—the Prince of Wales brought down a stag of ten tyne with one of them at Mar Forest this season—and a Snyder."

"Then I'll look up the beaters and old what-do-you-call-'em, the shikarree," said Farquharson.

Farquharson and I left the compound by different exits, having agreed upon a rendezvous. When we arrived at the trysting place I found the shikarree and half a dozen beaters, armed not only with rifles, but with rockets, the latter for the purpose of driving the tiger out of the jungle.

I had taken the precaution of thrusting a conteau de chasse, or deer-knife—given to me, by the way, by his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, while at Lord Fife's—in my belt, and armed with my double-barrel I felt a match for any tawny denizen of the yellow jungle.

The shikarree assured us with considerable circumlocution—and after exacting a solemn promise to save him from the wrath of sahib, the colonel—that a tiger had been hovering about this particular jungle for some time past; that a cow had mysteriously disappeared, and, having been tracked, its bones were found close by where we were then holding council of war.

The jungle in which his Tigerian majesty was supposed to be ensconced was but a short quarter of a mile from camp, and of a very close and dense nature, save in bald patches, which yielded a goodly crop of boulders, or where a small stream cut it in two. A few stunted trees endeavored to beard the fierce rays of the Indian sun, but King Sol had shriveled up their foliage until it was of the tawny yellow of the jungle grass, that color so admirably arranged to conceal the hide of the tiger.

"Ah!" suddenly exclaimed the shikarree, in a low tone, "it's all right, sahib. The tiger is in the jungle. Ah, here's his pug" (track). "See how it leads right into it."

"That's a large 'fist,'" observed Farquharson.

"Yes, sahib, it is one great pug. Great tiger—great shiker" (beast) "for sahibs."

The beaters, who, as a rule, are the most cowardly wretches in the world, now huddled together and held council in low whispers, their heads close, their eyes directed to the jungle, their burnished bodies in attitudes suggestive of instant flight.

The shikarree ordered us to beat that section of the jungle on our immediate right as being the most dense, and where, in all probability, the tiger was now enjoying a post-prandial nap, good digestion having waited upon appetite.

The beaters were accordingly assembled, and Farquharson took the near side, while I took the other.

With a sharp glance at our gunlocks, and a general hitch to garments, we prepared to go into action.

"I say, old fellow," pleaded my companion-in-arms, "won't you give me the first shot? It's my first tiger-potting, you know."

"Certainly, Farquharson; I'll give you the whole thing. I shall only fire in case of accident."

Little did I amagine that my words were so soon to be proved prophetic.

In a few seconds the beaters began to yell in chorus, and to fire bamboo-rockets, and I can imagine how disgusted the tiger must have been to have his siesta so strangely and so rudely broken in upon.

"How those chaps yell," laughed Farquharson.

"Keep your eye on the jungle, Alick," I growled, "and let them roar as much as they like."

I had been in a "tight box" before now, by having my attention diverted from business at which strategists are pleased to term the psychological moment.

Not a sign had the tiger y t given of his presence. Not a blade f the long jungle grass stirred, save when a rocket fizzed into it, setting it on fire.

The beaters were silent, a signal for the shikarree, who held up his hand, while his head was perched on one side like that of a bird, in the attitude of listening.

"Hush!"

Then came the unmistakable cough (generally called a roar) of a tiger.

I glanced at Alick, to ascertain how the music agreed with him. He had paled a little, but his eyes were flashing and his lips compressed.

"We have him!" he excitedly cried.

"Not yet, old boy. There's many a slip between the cup and the lip," I retorted.

"He cannot escape."

"Not if we can help it, but if he's lodia bagh—a game-killing tiger—we may lose him yet."

There is, in my opinion, only one variety of tiger, although the animal, like all others that I am acquainted with, is subject to a slight variation of appearance that may be more or less accounted for by his peculiar habits, which vary according to the locality and nature of the country he ranges over. In many parts of India over which I have hunted, the natives recognize three kinds of tigers, which they distinguish according to their habits and range, by the following names: First, the lodia bagh, or game-killing tiger; secondly, the oontia bagh, which lives chiefly upon domestic cattle; and thirdly, the admee khane wallah, or man-eater, which latter, happily, are few and far between.

A single tiger will kill a bullock or buffalo every five days, if he gets the chance, often eating the hindquarter the first night, and hiding the remainder in a bush to consume at his leisure. Should he have been fired at, or disturbed on his return to his quarry, he becomes cunning, and a great deal more destructive, killing a fresh bullock whenever he wants food; and I have known tigers that have become so suspicious that they would not return to an animal they had killed, although they had only lapped the blood, and the bullock was almost untouched.

On the other hand, I have known a tiger returning day after day to the carcass of the ox he had killed, and picking the bones clean, notwithstanding he had been twice fired at by a native shikarree.

But to return to my adventure.

The shikarree suddenly gave a low "coo" twice, which told me that he had gotten on a warm scent. Suddenly I heard a slight noise like the crackling of a dry leaf. I distinctly saw a movement or waving in the high grass, as if something was making its way toward us.

Then I heard a loud purring sound, and saw something twitching backward and forward just behind a clump of low brush and long grass, about forty yards off.

"He's there!" I cried, in a low tone, to Alick, but without moving my eyes.

"I know it."

"Keep cool!"

"Hang it all. I'm as cool as a lettuce-leaf!"

Another second and we saw the animal, its white chest shining like silver, its ears laid back, and its open mouth full of gleaming ivory teeth.

"I'd like to stuff him in that position," observed Farquharson.

"Hush!"

"Shall I let him have it?"

"Not yet."

The tiger advanced about ten yards or so in that low crouch which is the prelude to the spring.

"Now, Alick!" I cried.

Farquharson fired at the second I spoke, letting the brute have one barrel.

On receiving the shot the tiger doubled its head and paws into its chest, and, turning completely over head and heels, disappeared over a boulder into the jungle.

"I've hit him!" triumphantly exclaimed my companion.

"You have."

"I fetched him between the eyes."

"Not a bit of it; you struck him in the chest, and I don't think he's badly hit."

"Clear that jungle a little!" shouted Farquharson, who, with all the rashness of the neophyte, was for dashing after the brute in hot haste.

While the men were tremblingly engaged in obeying the orders, my practiced eye perceived a disturbance in the grass a little to the left of the spot at which the tiger disappeared. A "chuck" of the tongue against the teeth from the shikarree, confirmed me.

"Look out, Alick, he's there!" I yelled; for Farquharson was already treasting—I have no other word for it—the grassy billows of the jungle in a frantic eagerness to grapple with the quarry.

Farquharson had reached an open space, when the tiger leaped forth, and, with a tremendous bound, buried its head in Alick's throat, both their heads going down together.

"Great God! he's done for!" was my exclamation, as the blood gave a mad throb in my veins; then it became cold as ice, and I resolved to save the poor fellow, if I could.

It was an awful moment, and as I write I see the enormous head of that tiger, its gleaming eyes, its quivering whiskers, its distorted upper-lip, its enormous form; while I also behold the face of poor Alick Farquharson, white as death, the terrible beast's nose touching his cheek, while beneath him lay his gun, the great paw of the tiger stretched out beside it on the yellow earth.

I repeat it was an awful moment; but, thank heaven! I was equal to the emergency, and made my calculations with as much sang froid as a clerk might tot up a row of figures in the assured safety of a counting house in the city.

I was but ten yards off, and at that distance there was a considerable risk of shooting both man and beast; for, unless I let the tiger have it in the head, it was all up with my friend.

I leaped forward until I came within two yards.

My heart gave one beat backward as I raised the weapon to my shoulder.

I aimed at the side of the head, and the bullet went from ear to ear.

The shot was mortal; the dark blood rushed from the tiger's nostrils a slight tremor passed over all his limbs, and he rolled off.

Alick Farquharson, who scrambled up to his feet, very white, with his left arm besmeared with blood.

His first words were:

"By Jove! that was a shot. We've done old Bagpipes out of the skin!"

I don't know how it was, but I flung myself on the young fellow's neck, and, hardened sinner that I was, burst into tears like a woman. It was rather lucky I didn't feel that way half a minute before, wasn't it?"

Alick's wounds were not dangerous, and he was all right in a few days.

Colonel "Old Bagpipes" endeavored to nibble the skin, but Farquharson didn't see it, and it now, I believe, decorates the grand old hall at Invercauld which, as everybody knows, is the next residence to Queen Victoria's Highland home, Balmoral.

The huge brute was eight feet eight inches long, including the tail, which was three feet in length.

I have potted two man-eaters since that memorable day, but I hope never to realize so terrible an experience as that which Alick Farquharson's rashness so happily or unhappily afforded me.

## OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

**How Some of the Presidents Have Retired—Features of "Inauguration Day" Seldom Seen or Heard.**

Before the building of the southern front of the treasury department, which rendered a change of the inclosure of the White House necessary, there was an entrance facing Pennsylvania avenue—a stone archway, with a large weeping willow growing on each side of it. Mrs. Madison, who was a very bright woman, when congratulated on her husband's inauguration and occupation of the White House, said: "I don't know that there is much cause for congratulation—the President of the United States generally comes in at the iron gate and goes out at the weeping willows."

John Adams, who was the first President that occupied the White House, was crushed with shame and filled with indignation when his old friend, Thomas Jefferson, defeated him in the presidential election of 1800. He took what vengeance he could by continuing to make appointments up to a late hour on the evening of March 3, and the next morning before sunrise he left the White House and the metropolis forever. Washington had attended at his inauguration four years previously, but he could not bear to witness the swearing-in of his successor. Retiring to his farm at Quincy he devoted the remaining twenty-five years of his life to political correspondence.

Jefferson, Madison and Monroe in turn attended the inauguration of their successors and decorously vacated the White House for their occupation with the best of feeling. But when General Jackson was elected there was a different condition of things. President John Quincy Adams was bitterly disappointed because he had not been re-elected, while his successful competitor was incensed by some abusive articles which had appeared in the official "organ." When General Jackson came to Washington, saddened by the sudden death of her whom he loved so devotedly, he refused point blank to call on Mr. Adams, regarding him as her traducer. Mr. Adams was equally unwilling to participate in the triumphant inauguration of his successor, and he removed from the White House on the third of March. On the fourth, as he was taking his customary horseback ride in the vicinity of Washington, the booming of cannon announced to him that his successor had taken the oath of office in front of the capitol. The then ex-President remained in his own house on F street (nearly opposite the Ebbitt house of to-day) until spring, and he received many acts of courtesy from the citizens of Washington, including a salute from a volunteer military company commanded by Colonel Seaton, one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

It may not be amiss to say a word or two about the inauguration of General Jackson, when, for the first time, the President-elect was escorted by military bodies as he rode on a spirited horse from the hotel at which he had lodged to the capitol. After he had taken the oath and gone from the capitol to the White House he was waited upon by a motley crowd, which soon drained the barrels of punch which had been prepared, broke the glasses and behaved like a drunken mob. Such a scene had never before been witnessed at the White House.

When Martin Van Buren was elected as General Jackson's successor it was a political family arrangement. The two went together from the White House to the capitol in a phaeton made from the wood of the frigate Constitution, drawn by four gray horses. After Mr. Van Buren had been inaugurated in front of the capitol the two returned in the same vehicle to the White House, where the new President received his fellow-citizens. At four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Van Buren formally received the foreign ministers, who, with their suites, wore the full court dresses of their respective countries, and he rather astonished their dean, the Spanish minister, by addressing them as "the Democratic Corps" instead of the "Diplomatic Corps." Four days afterward General Jackson bade farewell to the White House and returned to his beloved "Hermitage" to end his days.

As the expiration of President Van Buren's official term approached the aldermen and common council of Washington City followed the custom and passed a vote of thanks to the outgoing chief magistrate for the interest which he had taken in the prosperity of the national metropolis during his four years administration. These thanks were not acceptable to Mayor Seaton, who, with other whigs, had been excluded from the hospitalities of the executive mansion by President Van Buren. So the editor-mayor formally refused to approve the complimentary resolutions, and transmitted a veto message to the city government giving his reasons for this marked slight. Mr. Van Buren was greatly annoyed, and took good care to have the White House ready for the occupation of his successor, General Harrison, whose stay there was brief.

Mr. Tyler's family were soon summoned from Virginia to the White House, and while he was President he married the estimable lady who now resides here, who turned over the White House to Mrs. James K. Polk, now a resident of Nashville, Tenn. She was succeeded by Mrs. Zachary Taylor, a matronly old lady, who loved to remain in her room upstairs and smoke a corn-cob pipe, while her accomplished daughter, then the wife of Colonel Bliss, the President's private secretary, presided over the hospitalities of the mansion.

The Taylors left shortly after the death of "Old Rough and Ready," and Mrs. Fillmore came, aided by her daughter. They extended the hospitalities of the White House to General Pierce when he came (heart-broken over the loss of his only child by a railroad accident) to be inaugurated. Mrs. Fillmore left the White House on the fourth of March for a hotel, expecting to go South on a tour with her husband, but she took cold and died a few weeks afterward.

Mrs. Pierce's life at the White House was saddened by the loss of her darling son and clouded by a dread that her husband might become intemperate in his habits. These fears, fortunately, were never realized, and General Pierce was probably more popular at Washington than any other occupant of the White House has been. Hospitable and generous in his disposition and cordial in his manners, he was beloved by all who knew him. Correspondents of whig newspapers were among the guests cordially welcomed at the White House, and the departure of the Pierces from Washington was regretted by friends and foes. They went on the fourth of March to the residence of General Cass, since transformed into the Arlington hotel, where many thousands called to pay their parting respects.

While General Pierce was the most popular of Presidents, Miss Lane, the niece of his successor, Mr. Buchanan, eclipsed all other ladies who have presided over the White House in courtesy, in hospitality, and in her reception of all, whether they were her uncle's political supporters or opponents.

The exodus of Mrs. Lincoln, of the daughter of President Johnson, and of Mrs. Grant, as each one successively left the White House, is well known to every Washington reader.—*Ben Perley Poore, in Washington Republic.*

### The Migration of Birds.

Familiar as this migration of birds is to us, there is, perhaps, no question in zoology more obscure. The long flights they take, and the unerring certainty with which they wing their way between the most distant places, arriving and departing at the same period year after year, are points in the history of birds of passage as mysterious as why they select a moonlight night to cross the Mediterranean. But that their meteorological instinct is not unerring is proved by the fact that thousands are every year drowned in their flight over the Atlantic and other oceans. Northern Africa and Western Asia are selected as winter quarters by most of them, and they may be often noticed, on their way thither, to hang over towns at night, puzzled, in spite of their experience, by the shifting lights of the streets and houses. The swallow or the nightingale may be sometimes delayed by unexpected circumstances. Yet it is rarely that they arrive or depart many days sooner or later, one year with another. Professor Newton considered that, were sea fowls satellites revolving round the earth, their arrival could hardly be more surely calculated by an astronomer. Foul weather or fair, heat or cold, the puffins repair to some of their stations punctually on a given day, as if their movements were guided by clock-work. The swiftness of flight which characterizes most birds enables them to cover a vast space in a brief time. The common black swift can fly 276 miles an hour, a speed which, if it could be maintained for less than half a day, would carry the bird from its winter to its summer quarters. The large purple swift of America is capable of even greater feats on the wing. The chimney swallow is slower, ninety miles an hour being about the limit of its powers; but the passenger pigeon of the United States can do a journey of a thousand miles between sunrise and sunset. It is also true, as the ingenious Herr Palmen has attempted to show, that migrants during their long flights may be directed by an experience partly inherited and partly acquired by the individual bird. They often follow the coast line of continents and invariably take, on their passage over the Mediterranean, one of their routes. But this theory will not explain how they pilot themselves across the broad oceans, and is invalidated by the fact, familiar to every ornithologist, that the old and young birds do not journey in company. Invariably, the young broods travel together, then come, after an interval, the parents, and finally the rear is brought up by the weakly, infirm, molting and broken winged. This is the rule in the autumn. The return journey is accomplished in the reverse order. The distance traveled seems, moreover, to have no relation to the size of the traveler. The Swedish blue throat performs its maternal functions among the Laps, and enjoys its winter holiday among the negroes of Soudan, while the tiny ruby-throated humming-bird proceeds annually from Mexico to Newfoundland and back again, though one would imagine that so delicate a little fairy would be more at home among the cacti and agaves of the Tierra Calliente than among the firs and fogs of the North.—*London Standard.*

### A Seventy-Five Dollar Goat.

One of them was a stockman from Western Texas named Bob Gazely, and the other was an old Galvestonian named Colonel William Griswold. They were talking about stock-raising. The man from Western Texas said, impressively:

"I tell you what, colonel, there is more money in goats than in any other critter that eats Texas grass. People will keep on raising fine horses and cattle, and lose money by it, while there is more money in one goat than you can shake a stick at," and he went on to tell of the rapid increase, the price of goat-skin, etc.

"You are right," replied Griswold. "I am a goat man myself. I've got a goat in my yard right now I wouldn't part with for seventy-five dollars."

"He must be a fine animal. He is half Angora, I reckon. I must see him."

"Come along, then."

After they had trudged about an hour they reached the residence of the Galvestonian. The goat was tied up in an outhouse. The Western Texas man looked at the goat with a bewildered air.

"There ain't no Angora in that goat."

"There is money in him for all that," responded the owner.

The stockman felt the animal all over, looked at the texture of his hair, and then said:

"I can't see any points that goat has got over any other goat. Did you say you paid seventy-five dollars for that scrub?"

"That goat cost me seventy-five dollars, and I expect to get my money back."

"Well, you couldn't get out of me."

"I am not trying to get it out of you, but I hope to get it out of the goat. But, I'll tell you candidly, if you had chawed up my vest pocket with seventy-five dollars in it, like that goat did, I'd have it out of you some way or other."

Then the stockman caught hold of his own vest, and laughed until a crowd began to gather.—*Galveston News.*

### The Sexton Got More Than the Minister.

A young gentleman was recently married at an uptown church, and as he was preparing for the ceremony, he placed the money he intended to hand to the minister—a ten-dollar gold piece—in one vest pocket, and a five-dollar gold piece for the sexton in another. The service over, the minister was met by the sexton, who wore a smile as large as the front door of the church.

"That was a fine couple," said the smiling sexton.

"Very nice party, Jeremiah," said the minister.

"And quite a liberal one, too. See what they gave me?" said the sexton, as he opened his hand and showed the glittering eagle.

The minister eyed it curiously and replied: "Ahem! that's very kind in them; but see what they gave me!" and he fished up the five-dollar piece from his pocket.

The sexton wondered, and the parson walked away, but both had a suspicion there had been a mistake made—and there was.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

John Duncan, a poor Scotch weaver, has presented the University of Aberdeen with his herbarium of nearly 1,200 British plants, collected by him while moving about as a harvest laborer over the Southern districts of Scotland and the north of England. In his extreme old age this self-educated devotee of science is dependent on parish support.

Michigan supplies half the pine timber used in the United States.

### Indian Epicures.

In the summer of 1875 I stood one evening near the quartermaster's office at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, when two Kiowa Indians applied for permission to water their famished horses at the government cistern, offering to accept that boon in part payment of a load of brushwood which they proposed to haul from the neighboring chapparal. The fellows looked thirsty and hungry themselves, and while the quartermaster ratified the wood-bargain, one of the officers sent to his company quarters for a lunch of such comestibles as the cooks might have on hand at that time of the day. A trayful of "government grub" was deposited on the adjacent cord-wood platform, and the Indians pitched in with the peculiar appetite of carnivorous nomads. A yard of commissary sausage was accepted as a tough variety of jerked beef; yeasted and branless bread disappeared in quantities that would have confirmed Dr. Graham's belief in natural depravity; they sipped the cold coffee and eyed it with a gleam of suspicion, but were reconciled by the discovery of the saccharine sediment, and the cook was just going to replenish their cups when the senior Kiowa helped himself to a vinegar pickle, which he probably mistook for some sort of an off-color sugar-plum. He tasted it, rose to his feet and dashed the plate down with a muttered execration, and then clutched the prop of the platform to master his rising fury. Explanations followed, and a pound of brown sugar was accepted as a piece-offering, but the children of nature left the postoffice under the impression that they had been the victims of a heartless practical joke.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

### The Stocking Loom.

A pretty story tells us of the invention of the stocking loom. W. Lee was a gay young student at Oxford, who saw among the Greek letters of his "Iliad" only the bright eyes of the innkeeper's daughter, and heard in the professor's tones but the click of her swift knitting needles. In despair he threw away his books, hurried to his mistress and with her to the parson's. When the Oxford dons heard of the proceeding at the rectory, they decided in grave counsel that this crime of marriage must be made an example of, and accordingly the young man was expelled. Disgraced and dishonored, he and Peggy were cast out into the world with only four knitting needles to look to for bread. But Peggy went merrily to work, her eyes growing brighter, her fingers plying faster, while her enamored husband sat before her in helpless inefficiency, watching the gleaming needles as if entranced. "Eureka!" he exclaimed one day. "Who?" Peggy looked up anxiously. She had never been even to a grammar school. "I can do it, Peggy, better than you," he answered with a manly sense of his superiority. He got some wires and went to work, while Peggy watched, and soon her shining needles gave way to the stocking-loom, which revolutionized the whole industry. In very little time Peggy became a bright-eyed lady, William, a distinguished inventor, while the hard-hearted Oxford dons nobody knows anything about; but they doubtless shrank up into Greek particles or algebraic signs. At any rate, it was a clear case of poetic justice, at which Hymen should light an extra torch.

### Our Mode of Dress.

Whence came our mode of dress? In early days clothing was considered ornamental rather than useful. The exceptions were such articles as belts, from which instruments of various kinds could be suspended, so as to be ready for use while the hands were left free. A savage does not enjoy the luxury of a pocket. Even at the present day a Japanese has to sling his tobacco pouch from his belt, and the only pockets he has are in his sleeves. The simple cincture was the germ, so to speak, of the clothing we wear. When the arts became so far advanced that men could make paper cloth or some woven material, these latter were substituted for the primitive fringe, and the kilt was thus developed. Curiously enough, the dress of the Scottish Highlanders embodies these two stages of progress in the kilt and the sporran. As man advanced there were inconveniences attending the use of the kilt, which were abated by the introduction of trousers. When the back and shoulders needed protection, the savage used the skin of some animal, and it is from this sort of covering for the upper part of the body that we have derived our coats, vests, shirts, etc. But the ancient cloak form is even yet retained, not only by such people as Zulu chiefs, but in all robes of ceremony by dignitaries of court and college of the most highly civilized nations on the face of the earth. The elaborate and varied head coverings of the present day all sprang from a very simple, original type.

### Preaching to Children.

Preaching to children, says a religious paper, is an art in itself. Many a man is competent to preach to adults who cannot preach to children. He has been taught by precept and practice one great branch of his proper profession, but his education has been neglected in the other great branch. He is not qualified to preach to the most impressive and most hopeful class of the community. The time is coming when a theological seminary will be organized as a sorry affair if it sends out preachers who cannot preach effectively to children, and when a minister who is incompetent for such preaching will be counted hardly more competent than a blind man or a stutterer. But there is no short cut to success in this work. It will cost study and effort to learn how to preach to the little folks.

It is said that the bride in removing her bridal robe and chaplet at the completion of the marriage ceremony must take especial care to throw away every pin worn on this eventful day. Evil fortune, it is affirmed, will sooner or later inevitably overtake the bride who keeps even one pin used in the marriage toilet. The above was written to discourage the excessive use of pins by the ladies; but the young men think that some such caution addressed to unmarried ladies would be more to the point. These are the pins that lacerate the poor fellows.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Bombazine, who engineers a Galveston hashery, can be very sarcastic. One of her boarders always comes late and eats like he has a power-of-attorney to eat for several of his friends. Yesterday she said to him: "Young man, you come at one and eat for twelve. Now couldn't you arrange it to come at twelve and eat for one?"—*Galveston News.*

It cost Colonel Wilder, the noted pomologist, $250 to obtain the original camellia from which those to be found in America were grown. It was imported about forty years ago.

Going the whole hog—Attributing Shakespeare's plays to Boston.—*Boston Courier.*

## A TOWER OF SKULLS.

**The Ghastly Sight to be Seen on an Island off the Coast of Africa.**

A correspondent of a New York paper, who dates his letter "Off the African Coast," tells this terrible story of Eastern vengeance: Heading southward along the Tunisian sea-board in one of the little coasters with which these waters abound, you find in the angle formed by the intersection of the Tunis coast line and that of Tripoli a large, low, nearly circular island, which at first sight appears fully as barren and desolate as the gray unending sands of the African shore along the southern horizon. Your map will tell you that this uninviting sandbank is called the Isle of Jerbeh, a name which, unless you happen to be unusually well read in the chivalric chronicles of the sixteenth century, will probably leave you just as wise as you were before. Apparently, however, your Arab fellow-passengers are better informed, for the first glimpse of the island seems to produce an extraordinary commotion among them. Hands are eagerly pointed at the long grayish-yellow band which lies almost level with the smooth brigh water, and the slumberous black eyes flash fire under the shadow of the huge white turban, while the name of "Burj-er-Roos" flies from mouth to mouth. Even should you happen to have learned Arabic enough to know that this mysterious word means "tower of skulls," you are hardly likely to be very much enlightened thereby. The captain of the vessel, should he be an Englishman, will give you but little help in your embarrassment, answering your appeal for information only by a knowing grin and an admonition to "keep your eyes open and you'll see a pretty queer sight before long." Little by little a huge, grayish-white mass begins to define itself upon the flat, sandy shore of the island, standing up gaunt and grim against the warm, dreamy blue of the lustrous sky. As we approach, this formless heap gradually shapes itself into frowning ramparts and turreted battlements and massive towers and all the barbaric grandeur of a genuine Eastern fortress. At its feet the bright blue sea breaks in glittering wavelets, while behind it—an oasis of rich foliage amid the hot, brassy yellow of the sandy shore—the vast banner-like leaves of the date palms droop voluptuously upon the breezeless air. No painter could wish a finer study, but the most striking feature of the panorama is still to come. A sudden turn of the coast reveals a projecting headland, surmounted by a tall white tower, at sight of which the shouts of "Burj-er-Roos! Burj-er-Roos!" burst forth again with redoubled energy. The strange building is cone-shaped, and altogether not unlike the giant ants' nests of Africa or South America, but many yards in height and resting upon a base as broad as that of a cathedral tower. Moment by moment, as the ship nears the land, this mysterious structure stands out more and more plainly. It is not long before you begin to notice that the seaward face of the tower has crumbled beneath the action of wind and weather, revealing through a wide gap the dark hollow of the interior. As you gaze, there breaks suddenly out of its gloomy shadow, just where the light enters it, a yellowish, ghostly glimmer, like dim lantern-light seen in a vault. You have recourse to your glass, and perceive with a momentary thrill of horror, that this strange glimmering proceeds from the teeth of thousands of human skulls, which fill up the whole interior of the building.

This is the famous "Burj-er-Roos," or Tower of Skulls, which, for three centuries past, has given to this remote nook a strange and terrible renown. The vengeance of Timour has left upon the banks of the Oxus more than one Golotha of this kind, which I had an unexpected chance of examining during the Khiva expedition of 1873. In Europe, however, there is but one similar monument, which, as might be expected, belongs to Turkey, the only European country in which such a relic of utter barbarism would not be out of place in the nineteenth century. The traveler who rides along the great southern highroad from Belgrade to the Sofia Pass over the Balkan, sees by the wayside a pyramidal building in which are imbedded 30,000 human skulls. Nor does this ghoul-like memento date back to any remote age of half-human ferocity. It is no older than the year 1806, when Servia's declaration of independence was answered by Turkey with the massacre which have left those 30,000 Christian heads a lasting memorial of what the "unspeakable Turk" has always been and always will be. But among all these trophies of death there is not one which can claim to be either as well-preserved or as hideously artistic as the fatal tower of Jerbeh. It seems as if those who planted it here for an eternal monument of their vengeance had taken a grim pleasure in making it imperishable as the hatred by which that vengeance was devised. The skulls are ranged in symmetrical layers, like shells in the cases of a museum, each layer being supported upon a kind of trestle-work formed from the larger bones of the skeletons which has served as the materials of this ghastly architecture. The care with which every bone has been placed, and the gradual tapering off of the higher tiers toward the point of the cone so far as to lesson the strain imposed upon the basement, render the whole structure as solid as a pyramid of stone. So strong, indeed, is its stability throughout, and so carefully has the outer coating of sun-baked clay, which binds the whole together, been laid on that the storms of more than three centuries have been powerless to work it any farther harm than the gap in its seaward face.

Accounts vary as to the total number of skulls which it contains, but by comparing the the statements of the old Christian chroniclers with those of local tradition, one may safely assume that this gloomy old mausoleum has absorbed into itself the lives of at least twenty-five thousand men.

From the natives themselves there is but little to be gleaned respecting this famous catastrophe, save the vague and confused tradition of a great victory achieved by their forefathers upon this spot, and the extermination of a vast number of "unbelieving dogs." But when you turn to the Christian historians of the period, you find the story complete in every detail, told with a graphic minuteness and childlike simplicity worthy of Herodotus or of Froissart. And a grim study it is—one of the most collossal tragedies of that strange era when everything, whether for good or for evil, was done upon a gigantic scale. The drama opens, as if to heighten the tragic effect, with the joyous departure from Malta, in 1561, of Count La Cerda and his splendid armament, to conquer the city and principality of Tripoli in the name of Phillip II. Gallantly do the doomed men sail forth in the glory of the summer morning, upon the fatal venture from which they are never to return. The smooth, bright sea echoes with their jests and laughter, and the rising sun lights up their glittering arms and fantastic bravery, while above them floats the banner of that cross whose spirit alas! is so widely different from their own. But even during the short southward voyage we hear of many things which bode no good to the adventure. "Little prayer or chanting of God's praise was to be heard among them, but many foul oaths, much drinking and dicing, unseemly jests, and godless revelry; for they wist not of the evil to come, God having blinded their eyes, to the intent that He might make His judgment upon them the heavier." Meanwhile La Cerda himself drinks deep and boasts loudly, in a fashion that may well make us augur ill for the success of an expedition commanded by such a leader. But at the first glimpse of the strong walls and bristling cannon of Tripoli, this braggart's courage cools at once. He dispatches a swift galley back to Malta for heavy artillery, and meanwhile, altering his course, suddenly sweeps down upon the undefended island of Jerbeh. At first he is only too successful. The island is swept with fire and sword, the unprepared enemy slaughtered without mercy, and the only daughter of their principal chief, Yokdah, cruelly outraged by Juan de la Saera, bravest and worst of the profligate cavaliers of Spain. Watching a moment when her captor's attention is diverted from her, the forlorn girl snatches up a dagger and stabs herself to the heart, invoking with her last breath the vengeance of God upon those who profaned the service of heaven with the deeds of hell. From this point onward the shadows of coming destruction gather ever darker and darker around the doomed host. "When word was brought to Yokdah of what had chanced, he answered nought, but gripped the hilt of his cimeter till the blood started from his fingers. Then his lips moved, but no man wist what he spake; howbeit, they might well guess by his look that is boded no good to them of Spain." The bereaved father has not long to wait for his vengeance. As if heaven itself had doomed them, the Spanish veterans, flushed with their easy victory, relax their wonted vigilance, and give themselves up to the wildest excess of debauchery. Like lightning from a clear sky, destruction falls upon them in the midst of their fancied security. Two smaller detachments, scattered through the outlying villages, are cut off to a man, and Yokdah's fierce swordsmen, with their thirst for vengeance still unslaked, sweep onward to attack the main body, which lies in the town of Gerba itself. At dead of night the Spaniards are startled from their drunken sleep by the yell of "Allah Ackbar!" (God is victorious,) and instantly the whole town is one whirl of struggling figures and tossing arms and blazing torches and flashing weapons and hellish uproar and merciless butchery. But such a combat is too unequal to last. Outnumbered and unprepared and basely abandoned by their pusillanimous leader, the invaders are soon driven pell-mell down to the shore, where the scene culminates in a scene of horror worthy of Dante: "The Christians, being put the worse, flung themselves into the sea, thinking to fly unto their ships; but even thither did the infidels pursue them, raging like savage wolves. Thus was the fight waged in darkness amid the waves of the sea—a thing unthought of heretofore. And with such rage did they grapple one another that many sank and were drowned thus locked together, refusing to quit their hold. Many also were slain with the sword, and many more, being borne down by the weight of their armor, perished miserably. Of all that had been in the town, none escaped; and last of all died Juan de la Saera himself, whom God's vengeance suffered not to live. For when he had well-nigh gained the ships, a Saracen grappled him and would have slain him, but Yokdah, the chief, cried aloud, 'Harm him not; I keep him for my own prize!' And by the force of many he was taken alive, and was dragged back to the shore. Then the infidels, the battle being ended, gathered the heads of them that were slain and built them into a tower; and Saera, when he had endured many and grevious torments, such as none but Saracen wit could devise, was beheaded, and his head laid on the summit of the pile by Yokdah, their prince, as being a fitting crown for such a monument."

### How to Spoil Children.

A timid mother is a terrible plague to youngsters brimming over with animal spirits. She will not allow the girls to skate lest the ice should give way; nor to row, because young men injure themselves in those dreadful boat races. They may not have a pet dog in case it should go mad, nor any aconite or monkshood in their gardens for fear they should poison themselves. The timid mother forbids her daughter to visit amongst the poor, as she might take the smallpox, and she must not walk alone for fear of tramps. Her boys cannot propose either work or play which she does not prove to be encompassed with dangers horrible and hitherto unthought of. In childish days they were not allowed a rocking-horse for fear it should overbalance, nor a swing in case the rope might break, nor a pocket-knife lest they might cut their fingers. The coddling mother is very nearly allied to the timid one. She is always tying comforters around her children's throats, and applying flannel to mysterious places where it will not stay. She contends that every one either has a cold or is taking one. She is constantly discovering obscure signs of some deadly disease in her children. She takes for granted that all daughters have weak spines, so their beds are destitute of pillows and there is a reclining board in every room. When the coddling mother takes her girls to a picnic, she will not allow them to sit on the grass, nor in the sun, nor under a tree, nor on a rock. They must return with her before the dew begins to fall and are never allowed to look at the moon except through a window. They are taught to be always analyzing their sensations, and lose half the pleasures of every-day life. Gradually they come to the belief that they are incurable invalids, and existence is thoroughly embittered for them.

### An Actor's Practical Jokes.

The late Mr. Sothern's comical contrivances were endless. His pockets, in addition to the piece of soap which for years he carried about in order to startle unwary friends by marking their looking-glasses so as to give them the appearance of being cracked across, were always full of labels marked "poison," and so on, and these he affixed, whenever an opportunity afforded, on likely objects. On the railings of a London square he one day saw a newly-painted board with the inscription: "None but led dogs admitted;" out came one of the endless supply of labels, and passers-by were astonished for a few days to read, "None but mad dogs admitted."

Ten millions of cattle are annually slaughtered in this country to supply the home meat demand, valued at about $400,000,000.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Eight Brooklyn pastors have resigned since last October.

The revised New Testament is to be issued within a few weeks.

There are in this country 739 Universalist churches, with 32,947 members.

Sir Francis Lycett, of England, has left more than $1,250,000 for the erection of Wesleyan chapels.

Japanese authorities allow native, but not foreign, missionaries to preach in the prisons.

The American Congregationalists have appropriated $34,052 for missionary labor in Spain and Austria.

There are in Scotland 298 priests, 286 churches and chapels, 210 Catholic schools, and forty religious communities, with an estimated Catholic population of 311,384 souls.

The Emperor of Brazil, in order to encourage the coming of Protestant missionaries into his dominions, has offered, it is said, to pay the expenses of their transportation.

The Baptist Year-Book shows a membership of 2,296,327 in America, an increase of 163,293 during the year.

The *Churchman* reports that the Mexican Episcopal church has a ministry consisting of one bishop, two bishops-elect and two presbyters.

In the death of the Rev. Dr. Washburn, of New York city, the broad church Episcopalians lost one of their ablest and most honored leaders. The most eminent surviving broad church men on this side of the water are Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of New Haven.

There are in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church 53,324 German members. Of this number, 41,988 are in the United States and 11,921 in Germany and Switzerland. The net increase of the past year was 485.

The "Salvation Army" is rapidly increasing. It now reports 172 corps or stations, 363 officers, and 222 buildings occupied. Sittings are provided for 141,900 persons. The total of contributions in 1880 was $88,345. The number of services held every week is 3,770.

Of the 296 Friends who died in England last year, one reached the age of 100 years, eleven were between ninety and 100, fifty-five between eighty and ninety, sixty-five between seventy and eighty, sixty between sixty and seventy; twenty-eight died under five. The average was fifty-eight years, one month, and two days.

The Protestant Episcopal church has had 127 bishops in all, of whom sixty-six are still living. Three have been deposed, three have resigned, and three have been translated. The senior bishop, Dr. Smith, of Kentucky, was consecrated in 1832, making his Episcopal term as long as that of Bishop White.

Nothing is gained, the *Christian Advocate* declares, by making admission into the church too easy. To invite persons to rise, and to report them converted, adds nothing to the strength of a church, and raises no presumption that souls are being saved. To fill the records with names of children, unless deep religious impressions are made, does no good and much harm.

### Winter Customs in Russia.

The Russians have a great knack for making their winters pleasant. You feel nothing of the cold in those tightly-built houses where all the doors and windows are double, and where the rooms are kept warm by big stoves hidden in the walls. There is no damp in a Russian house, and the inmates may dress indoors in the lightest of garbs, which contrast oddly with the mass of furs and wraps which they don when going out. A Russian can afford to run no risk of exposure when he leaves his house for a walk or drive. He covers his head and ears with a fur bonnet, his feet and legs with felt boots lined with wool or fur, which are drawn on over the ordinary boots and trousers, and reach up to the knees; he next cloaks himself in an ample top-coat with fur collar, lining and cuffs; and he buries his hands in a pair of fingerless gloves of seal or bear skin. Thus equipped, and with the collar of his coat raised all around so that it muffles him up to the eyes, the Russian exposes only his nose to the cold air; and he takes care frequently to give that organ a little rub to keep the circulation going. A stranger, who is apt to forget that precaution, would often get his nose frozen if it were not for the courtesy of the Russians, who will always warn him if they see his nose "whitening," and will, unbidden, help him to chafe it vigorously with snow. In Russian cities walking is just possible for men during winter; but hardly so for ladies. The women of the lower order wear knee-boots; those of the shop-keeping classes seldom venture out at all; those of the aristocracy go out in sleighs. These sleighs are by no means pleasant vehicles for nervous people, for the Kalmuc coachmen drive them at such a terrific pace that they frequently capsize; but persons not destitute of pluck find their motion most enjoyable. It must be added that to be spilled out of a Russian sleigh is tantamount only to getting a rough tumble on a soft mattress, for the very thick furs in which the victim is sure to be wrapped will be enough to break the fall. The houses and hovels of the Russian working classes are as well warmed as those of the aristocracy. A stove is always the principal item of furniture in them, and these contrivances are used to sleep on as well as to cook in. The mujick, having no bed, curls himself up on his stove at his time for going to rest; sometimes he may be found creeping right into the stove and enjoying the delights of a good vapor bath. The amount of heat which a Russian will stand is amazing, and his carelessness in facing the cold afterward not less so. On a Sunday, which is washing day all over Russia, you may see in every village a mujick who has been cooking himself in his stove till he is of a color like boiled lobster, rush naked into the snow and roll himself in it like a dog till he glows all over to his satisfaction. It seems monstrous that one of the Russian's principal protections against the cold—his beard—was laid under penalty by Peter the Great and subsequently by Elizabeth and Catharine II., when they were trying to civilize their subjects according to the custom of the West. These three sovereigns all laid a tax on beards; and peasants entering cities on market days were required to exhibit in proof that they had paid their tax, a brass coin stamped with a bearded face and the words, "boroda lignaia tiagotoa" (the beard tax has been settled). This absurd impost was abolished by Paul; but the effects of it still survive in a manner, for the beard is still considered "bad form" in aristocratic circles. Military officers wear only mustache and whiskers; diplomatists and other civil servants eschew the whiskers and generally reap their faces altogether. A Russian with a beard is pretty sure to be either a "pope" or a member of one of the classes below the upper middle.

**Baby Power.**

Six little feet to cover,
Six little hands to fill,
Tumbling out in the clover,
Stumbling over the sill.
Six little stockings ripping,
Six little shoes half worn,
Spite of that promised whipping,
Skirts, shirts and aprons torn!
Bugs and bumble-bees catching
Heedless of bites and sting,
Walls and furniture scratching,
Twisting off buttons and strings.
Into the sugar and flour,
Into the salt and meal,
Their royal baby power
Throughout the house we feel.
Three little heads all sunny,
To pillow and bless at night,
Riotous Aleck and Dunnie,
Jennie so bonnie and bright!
Three souls immortal slumber,
Crowned by that golden hair.
When Christ his flock shall number,
Will all my lambs be there?

—*Rosa Vertner Jeffrey.*

## HUMOROUS.

"John," said Mr. Snob, "send a plumber up to the house to-day. I'll let folks know I'm wealthy and able to afford luxuries."—*Boston Post.*

It is asserted that Vennor at one time was a plumber. Well, he's not the only plumber that makes a good weather profit.—*Statesman.*

Here is the account of the shortest courtship on record: "Rachel, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee," said the suitor. "The Lord's will be done," was the submissive reply.

Jerusalem is to have street cars, passenger elevators and a telephone exchange, while to complete the misery of the inhabitants an organ grinder is on his way there.—*Philadelphia News.*

A fashionable young lady was seen blacking her brother's boots the other morning, and the next day she helped do the family washing. It is thought she is fitting herself to become the wife of an Italian count.—*Puck.*

The young milkman and his girl stood before a justice of the peace. "You take this milk—ahem!—this man for butter or for worse?" the mighty man of the law inquired. The girl said it never s-curd to her before, but she supposed she would if that was the only whey.

Those are cute fellows, those New York sharpers. One of them advertised that he could cure a turn-up nose, and would send the direction to all who would forward a dollar. A lady sent this amount, and was told in reply to employ a blacksmith to hit her nose on the end with a sledge hammer.

Some arithmetical chap has figured out that Vanderbilt's income would allow him to visit 8,000 circuses, eat 10,000 pints of peanuts and drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade every day in the year. But he doesn't do it. Thus it can be seen that wealth is given to those who don't know how to enjoy it.—*Boston Post.*

Old Chrysler is a very wealthy and aristocratic Galvestonian. Yesterday he was examining his orange trees, to see if they had suffered from the frost, when a young tramp stopped at his gate and looked in anxiously. "What are you looking at?" growled old Chrysler. "Just spelling out yer name on the door-plate, guvner." "What are you doing that for?" "Nothing, only I wanted to know your name, so I could set up an alibi in case you claimed me for your son, who escaped from the penitentiary the other day." He must have looked like he belonged to the family, for the old man followed him up three blocks, with a garden rake, to get a lock of his hair.—*Galveston News.*

### An Awful Position.

De Quincey's "Vision of Sudden Death" was verified in all its ghastly horror not long ago by four men in Oregon. Starting out in a canoe to make certain explorations on the John Day river, they were suddenly enveloped in a dense fog, and so carried resistlessly and helplessly to the very brink of a cataract, where, by a miracle of chance, their boat struck on a sunken rock, and hung there swaying with the current. For the moment they were saved, or rather life and agony were prolonged a little while, for escape to either shore was impossible. And even this brief respite was only a cruel mockery, for they had scarcely time to look about them and take in the full extent of their peril and the hopelessness of their situation, when they beheld an immense ice floe bearing directly down upon them from the rear. If it struck them they were lost beyond a peradventure. It did strike them, and hurled them, boat and all, over the precipice into the seething waters below, where they came to, right side up, boat and men alike uninjured. Certainly there are few more remarkable escapes "out of the jaws of death" on record than this.—*New York Graphic.*

### How to Work Easily.

Hard work can never be made thoroughly easy; but it can be materially lightened by systematic planning. If you go to work methodically and free from excitement it is surprising how much you can accomplish. Then there is scarcely any wear and tear of your strength and constitution. While you are at work devote yourself to it. Concentrate all your faculties on what you are doing. Do not attempt to both work and play at the same time. It was a shrewd observation of Kirke White, the gifted poet, whose early death adds a touch of melancholy to all he wrote, that he found, if he concentrated his whole attention on the dryest book he had to study, it soon became interesting, and in a short time he would become so absorbed as to turn over page after page unconsciously to himself. Intensity of thought is not exhausting if not too long continued; so that in one sense he who works hardest accomplishes his task more easily. He has also much more time for rest and recreation. Work by yourself, free from interruption, if you can, with a self-possessed and cheerful spirit, and, though your work be hard, you shall find it easy.

### The Rooster and the Rat.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* mentions a rooster that did something to prove his right to crow:

Mr. Card, of Fort Point, Newcastle, has a large flock of hens and many chickens, and a rooster which weighs ten pounds and two ounces, the master of the coop and the hens' favorite. One morning this feathered Mormon was placidly watching his numerous family eat their breakfast, when a large rat darted out of a place of concealment and snatched up a chicken. Before the plunderer could make his escape he was seized by the rooster, and firmly held until thoroughly killed by two old mother-hens, which furiously attacked him the moment he was caught by their husband. None of the fowls were hurt in the melee.

After the rat was killed the old rooster dropped him, and then walking several times around the vanquished foe, sagaciously examining him out of one eye all the while, finally mounted the body, clapped his wings, gave three loud crows, and walked off to keep his wives out of mischief. The rat weighed three and one-half pounds after the fowls had got through with him.

There are in England and Wales 4,188 Congregational churches, with 2,723 pastors and evangelists. Some 500 ministers in England are without pastoral work. There were only seventy-five ordinations in 1880. Eighteen ministers left the denomination, and the same number were received from other churches, fourteen of whom came from the Methodists.

Cold boiled potato used as soap will clean the hands, and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not overboiled are the best.

In 1790 Salem, Mass., was the sixth city in the Union in point of population. To-day Salem holds the seventy-second place.

# The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ..................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA ; March, 3. 1881.


Congress adjournes on 4th. When the next congress meets Gov. Curtin will take his seat and the 20 district will have a representative—for the last two years we did not find out of any one having represented the district.

Mr. Bierly, of Lycoming, has introduced a bill in the House, at Harrisburg, reducing the salaries. That will be popular, and is needed, but we fear the majority of our legislators are too thick skulled and venal to pass it. Salaries generally go up—never down—hardly ever.

Col. McClure of the Philadelphia Times, telegraphs from Washington that all disguise has been thrown off, and John I. Mitchell's election is claimed as the result of a deep laid Cameron game to thwart the bolters.

Conkling, it now turns out, went to Mentor, to head off Dan Hastings in getting a seat in the new cabinet. Dan can now get ahead of Conk in this manner: Let him call upon Garfield at the executive chamber, and if Garfield don't point him to a chair and tell him to take a seat then he is devoid of politeness and the REPORTER is no prophet.

In reply to frequent inquiries of the REPORTER whether congress had repealed the law requiring checks to be stamped, we answer not yet. If the proposition were for an increase of salary it would have gone thro' long ago. But since it is one to suit the convenience of the people it goes slowly.

About four hundred Cincinnati moulders are on strike for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages.

Strikes for better wages are threatening all around again, notwithstanding the republican promises for better times and higher wages for the workingman.

Senator Hall has introduced a bill authorizing the election of a treasurer in each township, who shall collect all state and local taxes, and providing that 5 per cent. shall be deducted from same if paid in a specified time. This idea we have favored long ago, it will save money and facilitate the collection of taxes. We trust Mr. Hall's bill will pass both branches of the legislature.

Several of the National banks throughout the country are talking of withdrawing their circulation, on account of the prospect of the new 3-per cent Refunding bill becoming a law. It is really too bad that the National banks should get a setback. They have had their own way so long that unfavorable legislation goes hard with them. The country, however is not in danger:

Let them withdraw, if they like, they have drawn long enough upon the country.

Mitchell, the newly elected senator, is a gentleman of some political experience, having been 5 years in our state legislature and 4 years in congress. He is only of second rate ability, though head and shoulders above Don Cameron in this regard, who has no talent at all. When Wallace goes out the great and wealthy commenwealth of Pennsylvania will be represented in the U. S. Senate by two men who together will fall short of the measure of our first class statesmen. With Wallace the state had an able and conspicuous statesman—better for all had he been retained.

Ar-kan-sass or Ar-kan-saw—at last the legislature of the state has settled it; and the Herald remarks,

"Henceforward let there be peace! The Legislature of the State declars solemnly that the name of the State shall for all time to come, at least until we have a new Legislature, be called Ar-kansaw.

"The country will rejoice at this happy solution. But how about Kansas? Is there any self-respecting citizen of that grain growing State who would submit to having it called Kan-saw? And Texas? Does any one doubt that a Texas jury would hesitate to acquit a citizen who had resented the calling of his State Texsaw?

Notwithstanding Mr. Wolf's assertion that this move was not prearranged it became known that Mr. Cameron at Washington has had Mr. Mitchell's name under consideration for some time, and that the supporters of the machine were informed that it was acceptable to the boss. This accounts in some degree for the promptness with which the twelve Beaver men forsook their candidate after sticking to him so tenaciously the night before.

John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, the man selected by the conference to be the candidate of the republican party for United States senator, is now about forty-three years of age. He is of commanding stature and handsome in appearance. He first appeared in public life as a member of the legislature from Tioga county, serving from 1872 to 1876 inclusive. During that time he evidenced ability as a statesman and led the republican side of the house. In 1877 he was elected to congress from the Twenty-fifth congressional district.

On Friday—thank God—ends the first fraudulent administration in the United States, to be followed by one that has the forms of law for its authority. On Friday Hayes steps out of the white house into which he stepped four years ago by one of the most wicked and gigantic crimes that ever was committed against the American people, by stealing the presidency from one who had a fair and honest electoral majority besides a majority of a quarter of a million of the popular vote. On Friday Hayes steps out of the white-house with shame upon his face and without the respect of any party of his countrymen. The act by which the presidency was stolen from Tilden was a greater and more cowardly rebellion than that of the southern states, who rebelled against an election of Lincoln but backed it up with their lives and fortunes. The rebellion of the gang who seated Hayes was also against an election of a rightfully chosen president, Sam'l J. Tilden, but it was a cowardly, sneaking affair, brought about by vilest perjury manufactured for ignorant negroes like Eliza Pinkston and assisted by degraded whites like Wells and the returning board fiends under direction of Sherman, Garfield and others. These two rebellions we have had—both against rightfully chosen presidents, with the difference in character already mentioned. The sneaking and cowardly rebellion of 1876 against the elected Sam'l J. Tilden, stands lower in the estimation of men than the unjustifiable rebellion, in arms, against the election of Lincoln in 1860.

## ADULTERATED FOOD.

The Committee on Epidemic Disease in the House will report favorably the bill authorizing a commission of three experts to inquire into the adulteration of food in the United States. Some of the reports of chemists which accompany the report of the committee presented a fearful state of things. A Chicago chemist writes:—

At the request of a highly respectable citizen of Chicago I have examined fourteen brands of sugar bought, as I understand, in this city, some granulated, some white, some colored, some coarse and some fine. I tested them thoroughly for impurities. In twelve of the samples I found tin in the form of chloride, an active poison. The other constituents I can furnish if you desire. I have examined several syrups, made essentially and entirely of glucose, and found in them chlorides of tin, calcium, iron and magnesia, and in quantities which made them very poisonous. In one case a whole neighborhood was poisoned and I was told of one death. I have in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar. I use no vinegar myself. I look with suspicion upon our vinegar. I use fruit acid in place of it, lemon juice anoc. I never eat pickles. I have found in various cases they were poisoned with lead and copper. I have tasted to some extent the cheap tinware sold in our markets, and have no hesitation in saying that there is great danger in using fruits, vegetables, meats or fish put up in tin cans of any kind. They are liable to contain lead and tin, both active poisons. Terra alba is largely used in cream of tartar, confectionery and pretty universally for adulteration. I have found in many baking powders alum instead of cream of tartar, a thing dangerous and injurious in any case. I should say that I have come to expect adulteration and to fear dangerous adulteration in almost every article of the grocery kind. I have had large experience in the analysis of colored poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in this city. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case a child nearly died from wearing colored stockings. I would like to add that I have analyzed numerous samples of cosmetics and powders used on the face and hair.

Another Chicago chemist writes:—

*First*—I have entirely abandoned the use of vinegar generally sold in our markets, believing it to be unfit for use and dangerous. I know that sulphuric acid is largely used in its manufacture.

*Second*—I never use the pickles generally sold in our markets. I think the yelloy pickles are quite as dangerous as the green. I know that lead is largely used in their manufacture. Verdigris is used in making the green.

*Third*—I have examined a large number of specimens of oleomargarine and have found in them organic substances in the form of muscular and connective tissues, various fungi and living organisms which have resisted the action of boiling acetic acid; also eggs resembling those of the tapeworm. I have them preserved to be shown to any one who desires to see them. The French patent under which oleomargarine is made requires the use of the stomachs of pigs or sheep. This is probably the way the eggs get in. I have specimens of lean meat taken from oleomargarine. There can be no question that immense amounts of oleomargarine are sold and used as pure butter. I regard it as a dangerous article, and would on no account permit its use in my family.

*Fourth*—Enormous amounts of the meats of diseased animals are sold in Chicago. I have made a large number of examinations.

*Fifth*—I have been informed of several cases of poisoning in this city from the use of canned meats. I do not dare to use the syrups sold in our markets, and I use but little sugar, as I believe them nearly all adulterated. In regard to glucose I am informed and believe that seven-eights of all the sugar sold in Chicago is made of or adulterated with glucose. As now manufactured and used I know that many of our eminent physicians believe it dangerous and productive of disease of the kidneys. The manufacture of glucose in this country is now enormons, and large factories are being built to increase its manufacture.

Another eminent chemist reports adulterations as follows:

Bread, with alum and sulphate of copper; yeast, with alum; baking powder, with alum, terra alba, plaster of paris, whiting and kaolin; milk, with a variety of articles; cheese, with potatoes, beans, oleomargarine, vermillion, red chalk, sulphate of copper, arsenic and corrosive sublimate; lard, with boiled starch, alum and quicklime; confectionery, with chromate of lead, red led, vermillion, prussian blue, copper and arsenic; pickles, with sulphuric acid and verdigris; mustard, with yellow ochre and cromate of lead; vinegar, with sulphuric acid; arsenic and corrosive sublimate; coffee, with roasted acorns, spent tanbark, logwood, mahogany, sawdust and burned liver of horses; teas, with a great variety of articles.

The Senatorial muddle is over, as we mentioned in last week's REPORTER, the choice falling upon congressman Mitchell, of Tioga county. Mr. Mitchell proved the darkest of all dark horses and far darker than Gen. Beaver whom we would have preferred out of "local pride." The fatal mistake of Beaver was in identifying himself with the Cameron machine at the Chicago convention, and standing among the 306 who held out to the last for Grant and a third term. The REPORTER at the time, and since, told Gen. Beaver, that he committed a blunder; it was only his anxiety to be the next governor that led him to take the unwise step, for he well knew that the republicans of his county, of the 20 district, and of the state, were for Blaine and not for Grant. And with all this, the REPORTER also told Beaver that notwithstanding his willingness (unwillingly) to train with the Camerons, they would not favor him for governor even if all went smoothly, because the clan had other henchmen, like Quay, who did them longer and more valuable service before Beaver had a vote, and who would do for them dirtier work than Beaver. The Camerons no doubt tickled Beaver a little and he took fondly to the tickling. But this tickling was like the tickling one does from behind another's back with a straw, tickling to fool, and make one think there was a bug in the hair, but it is a *hum-bug*.

The Camerons are loosing their grip upon the republican party in Pennsylvania, and Gen. Beaver failed to see it. As we said two weeks ago, Gen. Beaver is not a Cameron man at heart, and only played towards them a little expecting to get the governorship in return.

The General has now learned his first lesson in politics—he is young yet, and by reading and studying the REPORTER faithfully he may turn up a wiser and more successful man.

Garfield left his home for Washington on 28, a great crowd of the citizens of his county was at the depot to give him a send off. Nothing was yet known about his cabinet.

The present number of representatives in congress is 293, says the Patriot. The democratic reapportionment bill fixes the number for the next decade at 307, which will give as nearly an equal increase to the north and south as is justified by a fair allowance to fractions of ratios. The advantage with this number would be slightly with the north. The New York Times, the leading republican newspaper of the country, in a recent editorial, declares that the basis of 307 is the fairest to every section that can be fixed upon. But the republican tricksters at Washington have determined that they will defeat the apportionment bill by filibustering if this number is insisted upon. They will not agree to any number less than 319. Their object is to increase the fractions in the New England and other republican states so as to secure an advantage to which they are not entitled under a fair and just apportionment. In order to accomplish their purpose they do not scruple to increase the number of representatives in such degree as to make the house a very unwieldy body and to add many thousands of dollars to the cost of each session of congress. If their schemes would prevail $130,000 would be paid out annually in salaries to the additional gongressmen and the incidental expenses of congress would be proportionately increased. Besides if they succeed in defeating a reapportionment at this session all state legislatures which hold biennial sessions will be obliged to assemble next year for the purpose of redistricting their states under the new apportionment. Republican obstruction and trickery in congress if successful will cost the country not less than ten millions of dollars

The National banks are withdrawing their circulation so rapidly as to inevitably produce a commercial crisis. One bank in New York is reported to have called in $6,000,000 in loans. No commerce can stand such a violent contraction as this without resulting in financial disaster. But are not the banks acting like the man who cut off his nose to spite his face? Their strong boxes are filled with bills receivable, and other securities, which will experience an enormous depreciation if the present course is perseyered in. Besides, the people have no great love for banks, anyhow; they only need a good excuse, such as that the banks are now giving them, to substitute greenbacks for bank notes, and thus save from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 yearly to the public. It is the people that carry the notes of the banks; first, by basing them on bonds; second, by giving them a universal currency, thus making them legal tender in fact. Such facts as these should admonish the banks that, ultimately, the people, through the government, are entirely masters of the situation.

There is no doubt that the newly elected senator, Mitchell, is a man of wax who will be moulded in the hands of Cameron. Mitchell is not a positive man, and will lack courage to oppose Cameron in any thing he undertakes that is wrong. Beaver would have given Cameron trouble although his nomination came to the kickers in the most offensive manner being named from Cameron's own kitchen. Beaver was for Cameron only to gain a point, and the point gained he would have struck out for himself so as to make Don wish he had never known him. Mitchell will lack Beaver's quality in this regard The kickers would have been satisfied with Beaver, and in the end, we believe, would have found him what they were seeking after, but the fumes from Cameron's kitchen for the moment stuck to the General's garments and for this they turned their nasal organ in another direction and we fear will learn that in smelling farther for a better they fared worse. Cameron also named Mitchell, but Charley Wolf thought because he and Mitchell went to school together he could trust him.

The National Banks are threatening to withdraw their circulation because congress is about to pass the 3 per cent. funding bill, by which the country will pay 3 per cent. on a large part of its indebtedness. The banks think this measure will not give them as good an opportunity to shave and make money as heretofore. Banking has been the most profitable business for a good many years, and the people are paying some three million dollars every year for the privilege of having the notes of these banks in circulation. If the banks, or a part of them, for spite now withdraw their notes, why of course the people will have corresponding less to pay on interest, besides having a large part of the national debt funded at 3 per cent. The consequences of a withdrawel of notes by the banks would no doubt be a stringency in the money market, or even a panic, for a time, but in the end the people would be the gainers, and the money sharks of the banks find they have cut off their noses to spite their faces.

We hear a report of a case of miscegenation in this valley—a colored man having been married to a white female. The nuptials were performed by a local preacher some six months ago and the pair have kept it *sub rosa* until of late, when it became known, the parties not having lived together but are now cohabiting. This is all in accordance with modern political ethics, and those who have advocated the equality of the negro, need not throw up their hands in holy horror that their teachings are bearing fruit, and the disciples of the faith in the lower end of this valley owe to the happy pair their sincere congratulations and we trust will be earnest in extending them their sympathy and support.

The French government has forbidden the importation of American pork on account of trichinosis. The effect of this is thus mentioned by the Chicago News:

The effect of the French Government order respecting pork importations, which is similar to a British order in council, but which has no counterpart in the legislation of the United States, has been most disastrous to the holders of pork in this country. The losses it entails in this city alone, estimating them on the basis of the decline from the highest point on Friday last to the lowest on Monday, cannot be less than from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature, by Mr. Nebinger, against mutual assessment companies for insuring lives. They need looking after.

Messrs. Curtin and Yocum each got their $8,000 allowance by an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

The republican leaders seem to have forgotten the lesson of 1874. They are trying to force an extra session of congress and extra sessions of the legislature of two thirds of the states. They are worse than the Bourbons who forgot nothing while they learned nothing. The republican leaders forget what they have been taught and learn nothing from the lessons they have received from the people.

After fattening on the Treasury for years the National banks have entered into a conspiracy to wreck the business of the country rather than to submit to what they consider unfavorable legislation The people will remember this against them, and the day of reckoning is not as far off as they imagine.

There is a coal mine in Coal Castle, Schuylkill county, that has been burning forty-five years, and another near Mauch Chunk for twenty-five years. Vast sums of money have been expended in fruitless efforts to extinguish the flames in each.

## JOHN I. MITCHELL ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

### Both Factions Ratify the Candidate of the Conference—The Joint Convention Finishes the Work in Short Order—A Description of the Scene During the Balloting.

At long last the senatorial difficulty is solved and the dark horses may now go home and explain to their friends why they did not win. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock about fifty of the former independents gathered in the "eagle's nest" in Felix's building. Senator Stewart, from the committee of twenty-four, reported that John I. Mitchell had been selected as the compromise candidate of the republicans for United States senator. On motion the report was adopted and the nomination unanimously ratified. The caucus then adjourned and proceeded to join that being held by the other faction. This caucus was called to order at 9.30 in the state library. Senator Herr presided in the absence of Chairman McNeill. About seventy persons were present. Senator Greer, chairman of the conference committee, reported the action of the twenty-four. By this time the former dissenters had returned into the fold and a full republican caucus was once more in session. Senator Stewart reported the ratification of Mitchell by his faction, and on motion of Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Mitchell was made the choice of the full caucus by acclamation. After some indiscriminate cheering the caucus adjourned.

The scene in the joint convention during the election was neither exciting nor inspiring. There was a very large crowd present. As early as 11 o'clock the ladies' gallery began to fill and in an hour it was overcrowded. Many ladies found seats on the floor of the house. The gentlemen's lobby was also uncomfortably filled. About one minute before 12 the doors of the house were thrown open and the familiar ebony weapon of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate was seen moving above the heads of the crowd without. A second later the speaker gave three sounding raps with his gavel, the house rose and the "committee of the house, president and members of the senate" were announced. Down the aisle they came, the sergeant-at-arms balanced his mace skillfully on the corner of the clerk's desk and the senators skirmished around and found seats. Then Lieutenant Governor Stone's gavel fell and the joint convention was called to order for the last time. After Beaver and Bayne had been withdrawn by Senators Cooper and Newmyer respectively, the balloting was begun without further preliminary.

It took the tellers only a few minutes to agree in their tallies, and then the lieutenant governor announced the vote. Immediately upon his announcement that John I. Mitchell had been elected to represent Pennsylvania in the United States senate for six years from the 4th of March next, there was a vigorous clappling of hands from the republican side, which lasted probably a second. There was no other demonstration. Four certificates of the result were then signed by the president and the two tellers, and one of the certificates read, after which the joint convention, having accomplished the business for which it was called together, was adjourned without a day.

It will be observed in the regular proceedings in another column that Representative Law did not participate in the love feast. He refused the cake offered him, and in voting for Hon. Wayne MacVeagh asked permission to file his reasons for so doing. These reasons are to the effect that Mr. Law thinks the bolters have not accomplished their object in the election of Mitchell. He does not regard that gentleman as a fair representative of the principles for which they have been fighting. His ideas on this subject are more fully exemplified in the Hon, Wayne MacVeagh. When Mr. Law announced his choice somebody attempted to hiss, but the disposition did not prove contagious. Mr. Ruddiman who voted for Benjamin Harris Brewster, explains that he does not regard Mr. Mitchell as worthy of his vote.—*Patriot.*

## ANOTHER VERSION OF THE METHOD BY WHICH MITCHELL'S ELECTION WAS SECURED.

Washington, February 23.—The scheme by which John I. Mitchell was chosen Senator from Pennsylvania was planned in Senator Cameron's room at Wormley's Hotel last Sunday. At that time the senior Senator was called upon by Colonel Samuel B. Dick, Horatio Gates Fisher and Russell Errett. Colonel Bayne had been seen on Saturday by Mitchell himself, and after a long interview, in which Mitchell showed that he could himself be nominated, Bayne agreed to withdraw if Wolf and the men who had stood by him would consent to support Mitchell. General Beaver was given to understand that his case was hopeless and that it was deemed best to try the next man on the slate, who was Mitchell. He was assured that efforts would be made to have him named for Secretary of War under Garfield, and he gracefully decided to vacate. In the meantime Huge Young, of Tioga, had been working on Wolfe, and led that gentleman to believe that if he would support Mitchell it would be a victory of some sort for the independents.

The new Senator was in his seat in the House to-day, and he was so little known that the inquiry went round: "Where is this man Mitchell who has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania?" His presence could be detected by the steady file of messengar boys who carried telegrams to him as he sat in his accustomed place over in the "old maids' corner" on the Republican side of the House. About noon he went into the lobby, where he was hardly known, except for the fact that a party of Pennsylvanians stood guard around him. Governor Hoyt came along while Mitchell was there. The Governor congratulated the new Senator, who by this time had received notice of his election.

Senator-elect Mitchell held an informal reception at his residence to-night. Ten days ago he wended his way homeward unnoticed and almost alone. But with this sudden stroke of fortune friends have sprung up by the score.

## EIGHT PERSONS OUT OF A FAMILY OF TEN PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 23.—East Liverpool, Ohio, at half-past one o'clock this morning, a family of eight persons named Sloan were burned to death. About the time stated flames were seen issuing from the four-story frame building owned by Frank Stewart and occupied as a drug store, feed store, grocery and dwelling, the proprietor of the drug store, William Sloan, with his family, living in the latter portion. As soon as the flames were discovered by Mr. Sloan he awoke all, and, telling them to follow, picked up his 3-year old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had cut off their retreat by this time, however, and turning to a window he leaped out, telling his wife to do likewise. It is supposed that before Mrs. Sloan or the others had time to follow his advice they were overcome by the stifling fumes from the drug store, as not one of them escaped. The scene about the burned building to-day was sorrowful in the extreme, and all that are left of a family of ten are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap. The following is a list of those who perished: Mrs. William Sloan, aged 31 years; Luella Sloan, aged 13; Claude Sloan, aged 12; Lizzie Sloan, aged 11; Alex. Sloan, aged 9; Paul Sloan, aged 5; another daughter, aged 18 months, and Wilber Skeels, a brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman.

## THE BOERS NEARLY ANNIHILATE THE BRITISH.

Newcastle, Natal, February 27.—A severe engagement took place to-day between the Boers and General Colley's force, and the latter was driven from his position at Spitzkop. There was great loss on both sides. Many British officers were killed and wounded. Colley had six companies with him, of which only 100 are alive.

## IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

### A Minister Worth Half a Million.

It seldom happens that a man, a minister of the gospel, who dies worth thousands of dollars, is buried in the Potter's Field. It occurs more rarely that an estate, estimated at half a million dollars, waits in vain for a claimant for a month after its former owner has been placed in a pauper's grave. Yet both these things have taken place in the case of the Rev. George H. Pool, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, this city, who, as recently announced in the newspapers, died of small-pox in the hospital at Flatbush, L. I. Mr. Pool was in many respects an eccentric and incomprehensible character. He said little of his private affairs to any one, even to his most intimate friends. When on his death-bed, though asked repeatedly about his former life and advised to communicate with his relations, if he had any, he maintained the same strange silence until death put it beyond his power to disclose the history of his past, even if he would. After waiting, without avail, for some friend of the dead man to come and claim the body, the officers of the institution were at length obliged to lay it in the ground devoted by charity to the last resting place of the poor and forsaken dead.

After it became known that Mr. Pool had been connected with a church in this city, inquiries were set on foot to learn something of his history. It was surmised from papers he had left that he had been very wealthy. Inquiry has at last succeeded in throwing some light on the mystery. Mr. Pool came here in 1876 and preached in various Methodist churches. He afterwards joined the Presbyterian communion and was made pastor of the Fourth Church. He then boarded at a house on South Thirteenth street, where he remained until he left the city. Books and papers belonging to him are still there waiting a claimant. Among the papers are copies of deeds to lands in Cook county, Ill., Albion, Mich., to lands in Missouri and other Western States and letters relating to the same. Mr. Pool was also largely interested in patent rights, and only a short time previous to his death purchased the right of a patent for thickening crape. He also owned a cottage at Sea Grove, N. J., building lots in Chicago and in Paterson, N. J., coal lands in Pennsylvania and a gold mine in North Carolina. At the time of his death he was engaged in a suit for lands estimated at $80,0c0 and a suit in equity for a patent right in which $50,000 are involved. The value of all the possessions left by him is estimated at half a million dollars.

His history is still involved in much obscurity. From an account written by himself on the cover of an old volume of sermons it would appear that he was born in Monongabela county, Va., now West Virginia, in 1826. He joined the Methodist Church, in Pittsburg, in 1849, and received six appointments from the Methodist Conference of that city and immediately after went West in an evangelical capacity. He spent considerable time in Chicago, working with signal success as a temperance preacher. He remained some years in Kansas, where he had landed property. He had a chair for a time, it is said, in 1858, at Oberlin College. He had two brothers in the ministry, both Baptists. He had two sisters, both of whom are supposed to be living and were recently residing in Centre county, this State, where, it is thought, his father's family also live.

Mr. Pool, while here, suffered greatly with an affection of the spine and had frequent hemorrhages. He was, though eccentric in his habits, very generous to the needy. He had talked cheerfully upon all subjects except his family affairs. Concerning those he was dumb, even to his counsel. His reticence concerning his family gave some who knew him well the impression that there was a secret connected with his past life that he never would reveal. It is even thought that his name was an assumed one. But it is believed that the loadstone of half a million dollars will succeed in drawing his relations to the light; wherever they may be. W. Horace Hepburn, who had charge of Mr. Pool's affairs, is taking measures to discover the proper heirs, and also to have the body of his former client removed from its present resting place and more fittingly interred.—Philad. *Times*, 24.

## ANCIENT WORKS IN NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico is perhaps the most noted country in the world for research. The historian, the wealth seeker, and the "curious" can here find a rich field and reward for their labor. The Abo and Gran Quivira counties are perhaps the most renewned in the Territory for research. In the former their are evidences of great volcanic eruptions which overwhelmed cities and buried the inhabitants in ashes and lava long ages ago. It is evident that these people, who are perhaps older than the Aztecs, were a prosperous race, with not a little advance in civilization, as the Abo ruins in the Manzana Mountains indicate; also some indications of fine art; rude figures and the images of animals being found upon the interior of the walls of the structures beneath the *debris*.

It is evident that this non-historic race were seekers after mineral, and evidences also exist that mineral was obtained by them in paying quantities, there being the ruins of many old smelters and acres of slag found near Abo. Her mines are found with the timbers so rotten with age that great difficulty is experienced and danger incurred in going down into the old shafts, where shafts are formed.

One of our informants gave as his belief that either the flow of lava or falling leaves and dust had filled many of the shafts up, and the sand, earth and leaves so completely covered the ground that great care is required to find them, with but one or two exceptions—the Mount of the Holy Cross (so named) being about the only one that could be easily discovered.

One especially was found where human hands or lava or falling leaves and dust had filled it level with the earth, no shafts being discernible, and would not have been found, perhaps, had not an old trail been discovered. This was dug into, and at a depth of twelve feet a man could, in places, thrust his arm in up to the elbow between the granite walls of the mine and the earth that filled the old shaft. The mineral, unlike our White Oaks country, does not seem to outcrop, but seems to be deep in the earth; no float having been found as yet except near the shafts or around the old smelters. On the eastern slope of the Manzana Mountains no quartz has been found excepting in a very burned and blackened condition. This part of the country will perhaps yield immense mineral wealth in time, and further developments and prospecting are awaited with great interest to many.

The walls of some of the old ruins at Abo are six feet of solid stone—lime and red sand—the walls in places are yet six feet in height and in a state of perfect preservation. In the ruins are found vessels of various designs and sizes made of pottery—some representing birds and animals. Stone hammers are found here, but no indications that sharp-edged tools were used in this ancient period. In digging down one place the remains of an old aqueduct was found, which was probably used, as in the present day, by the Mexicans for supplying the inhabitants with water.

It is thought and believed, by specimens of ore found, that gold, silver and copper were found in paying quantities. All the rock is more or less copper stained, and some of it is so much so that some of the "country" rock has run as high as 37 per cent copper.

Surely our bright, sunny land has been enjoyed long before the Anglo-Saxon made his appearance upon the scene. The future of New Mexico can only be surmised. Every day new evidence of untold wealth are thrust upon us, and the day is not far distant when the multitudes of the East will flock to our borders and assist in the development of the greatest mineral region in the world.—*Era.*

Robert Wolf shot and killed Alfred Cart at Dansville, W. Va., because Cart refused to marry his daughter after betraying her.

## A GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW YORK TO THE WEST.

It is at length confirmed, that a great highway from New York to the West, is to be built under the auspices of Jay Gould. The Sunbury and Wilkesbarre R. R. will, it is said, be used as a link in the chain. It is proposed either to build an air line via Oil City or utilize the Phila. and Erie. And still another great Trunk Line is near consummation. Fifteen millions of dollars have been subscribed for this last road. It will pass through Union and Clinton counties. Its objective points Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Properties of all kinds are rising in value in this region in consequence, mineral and timber properties especially. Not long since Boston capitalists paid for the lease of a mineral property of only 280 acres in Clinton county for twelve years $60,000. The Cambria Co. of Johnstown paid $95,000 for a lease of 306 acres in Centre county for a shorter period. The mines of iron in Centre and Clinton counties are not surpassed in value by any in the country, and mineral-properties are booming now under the impulse given to all real estate near which the great highway in question will pass. A well known geologist of Harrisburg asserts that there will soon be no more valuable mine properties obtainable in Clinton or Centre counties, as Eastern capitalists are buying them all up.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* contains an account of a recent very remarkable surgical operation performed in Vienna. The story is taken from the Vienna Medical Wochenschrift. The operation was performed by Professor Billroth. The thing done was no less than the successful removal of a cancer from the stomach. Professor Billroth calls the process "stomach resection." It involved opening the stomach, cutting out the cancer, uniting the edges again, and then watching for the result as only those watch who understand what such a thrilling experiment means. At last accounts there was every reason to look for the patient's recovery. The operation never before had been performed in the history of the world, and it was successful. Cancer of the stomach is classed among incurable diseases. Sufferers from this terrible ailment are found in all classes of life. If hereafter, then, they are to be relieved and cured, what a discovery is this that Professor Billroth has made!

## WHAT A DISTINGUISHED PIANIST SAYS.

From Miss Belle Foster, a distinguished pianist of St. Louis:

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., NEW YORK:

GENTLEMEN—I wish to express to you my congratulations upon the success of your New Scale Upright Piano. I have never before played upon so fine an Upright Piano. It seems as though everything could be played upon it that an artist could wish, from the softest shadow of a thought to the grandest fortissimo. The tone and touch are perfect. I am particularly surprised at the really excellent bass and treble you have obtained in this new scale.

Respectfully yours,
BELLE S. FOSTER.

—Maine News. Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our colums, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

The Coercion bill passed the House of Commons. It now goes to the House of Noodles. The latter branch of the British Legislature will pass it with a whoop. It is always more than willing to draw the knot tighter around the necks of the people—whether English, Irish or Scotch.

## PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public Sale, about 2 miles west of Centre Hall, on FRIDAY, MARCH 18, '81, the following described personal property, to wit: Four horses, 2 colts, 4 head young cattle, 3 milch cows, sow and four pigs, 1 shoat, 1 two-horse spring wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, windmill, 1 combined champion reaper & mower, corn planter, hayrake, logsled, plows, harrows, cultivators, set double harness, set tug harness, plowgears, bridles, collars, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known,
WILLIAM LOHRE.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile east of Boalsburg, on TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1881, 1 yearling colt, 4 milch cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 threshing maching and power, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 gum spring grain drill, 1 cornplanter, 2 ploughs, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 hayrake, 1 fanning mill, doubletrees and singletrees, horsegears, and 1 double harpoon hayfork rope and tackle, cowchains, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
JOHN KUHN.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Tusseyville, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1881, the following personal property, to wit: Three horses, two milch cows, one of them fresh, one two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, hayrake, plows, harrows, sulky cultivator, Holgy plow, two sets tug harness, collars, bridles, hay rope and pulleys, hay by the ton, one dinner bell, lot of corn, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
WM. RUBLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles north of Farmers Mills, on THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881, the following personal property, to wit: Three horses, two milch cows, seven head young cattle, seven shoats, one good four horse wagon, two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, hay rake, cultivators, plows, harrows, corn planter, hay ladders, good wagon box, chains, one set harness, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
SAMUEL STOVER.


DYSPEPSIA CURED WHILE YOU EAT

There is an agreeable combination of Salt and Pure PEPSIN patented and known as Ball's Digestive Salt, which tastes like and is used at table precisely like ordinary salt. Seasoning your food with this condiment ensures rapid and perfect digestion, because the lack of gastric fluid necessary for digestion is hereby supplied, and by thus assisting nature the food must digest. It makes all kinds of food agree with the stomach; creates an appetite; relieves the weak stomach; prevents nausea or any distress after eating; makes you relish your food; and annihilates all dyspeptic tendencies. Price 25 cents. If you cannot get it from your druggist or grocer, it will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, by the proprietors,
ROBERTSON & CO., 34 Broadway, N. Y.
N. B.—Manufacturers of Robertson's Pure Pepsin for physicians' prescriptions, and of Robertson's Saccharated Pepsin, which differs from all others by being a superior formula and richer in pepsin.


## NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 2

Carbolic acid soap rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse will keep away flies. The strong odor of the soap drives them off. Take a dry cake of the soap, and rub on after grooming. This will also give the animal's coat a fine polish.


CHICAGO

WEEKLY NEWS

AND THE

REPORTER, two papers, for $2.25 in advance, to all who pay arrears.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is everywhere recognized as a paper unsurpassed in all the requirements of American Journalism. It stands conspicuous among the metropolitan Journals of the country as a complete *Newspaper*. Its Telegraphic Service comprises all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press and the National Associated Press besides a very extensive service of Special Telegrams from all important points. As a *Newspaper* it has no superior. It is INDEPENDENT in Politics, presenting all Political News free from partisan bias or coloring, and absolutely without fear or favor as to parties.

It is, in the fullest sense, a FAMILY PAPER. Each issue contains SIX COMPLETED STORIES, besides a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, Science, etc., etc. Its Market Quotations are complete and to be relied upon.

It is unsurpassed as an Enterprising, Pure, and Trustworthy GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Our special Clubbing terms bring it within the reach of all. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

Send subscriptions to this office.

Any one sending us NEW names, WITH CASH for the REPORTER and pay his own in advance, will be entitled to the Chicago Weekly News free for self and each of the 2 new names.

Send all subscriptions to REPORTER, Centre Hall, Pa.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 13jul

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine. 13july ly


## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bellefonte, W. W. | Nicholas Redding. |
| Bellefonte, N. W. | Charles Schrader. |
| Bellefonte, S. W. | |
| Milesburg. | O. P. Kreamer. |
| Millheim. | D. L. Zerbe. |
| Unionville, | A Toener Leathers. |
| Howard. | George Wistar. |
| Philipsburg. | A J Graham. |
| Benner. | Jerry Roan. |
| Boggs | James A McClain. |
| Burnside | Oscar Holt. |
| Curtin | John McCloskey. |
| College | Jacob Bottorf. |
| Ferguson, old | John T McCormick. |
| Ferguson, new | Miles Walker |
| Gregg, south | Henry Krumrine, Sr. |
| Gregg, north | James Duck. |
| Halfmoon | John Ward. |
| Haines | Solomon Etlinger. |
| Harris | John A Rupp. |
| Howard | John A Dunkle. |
| Huston | Henry Hale. |
| Liberty | W H Gardner. |
| Marion | Perry Condo. |
| Miles | Samuel K Faust. |
| Patton | John Reed. |
| Penn | Christ Alexander. |
| Potter, north | John Shannon. |
| Potter, south | Jas McClintick. |
| Rush | |
| Snow Shoe | Abel Campbell. |
| Spring | John Noll. |
| Taylor | Wm Calderwood. |
| Union | S K Emerick. |
| Walker | Ambros McMullen. |
| Worth | Marshal Lewis. |

P. GRAY MEEK,
Bellefonte, Pa., February 1. Chairman.


LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite

WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 13july ly.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.


PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
27 jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse Involuntary Seminal Emmissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c - By ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M D, author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

....This Lecture will prove a boon to thousand and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y; Post Office Box, 4586, 7oct ly.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF Pres't WM. B. MINGLE Cashier

RISLEY'S WITCH HAZEL.

Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, etc., etc. Warranted equal in quality to any made, at half the price. 6 oz. Bottles 25c. Pint Bottles 50c. Qts. $1. Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock, of

Charles F. Risley & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 64, Cortlandt St., New York City. 20jan 6t.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1julv

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, FancyGoods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 13 7

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 10oct y.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

AT CAMP'S,

Centre Hall, . . . . . Penna.

WALNUT CHAMBE SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BKEAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchaseing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

Will make, for the next 60 days, a Grand Offer of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1 3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book. All strictly First-class and sold at *Wholesale Factory prices* These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the History of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommened by the highest musical authorities in the country Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Postively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2 1-2 Octaves each, and one of Three Octaves. 13 Stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee Stops. Height 74 in; Width, 24 in; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c, all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price $285. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only $97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 days test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for five years. Other styles—8 stop organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 14 stops, $115. Over 32,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10th Ave

Sheet Music at one-third price. Catalogue of 3000 choice pieces sent for 3c stamp. This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety of musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.

10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.

10,000 BUSHELS OATS.

10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

Farmers'

SUPPLY STORE

—BY—

Alexander & Co.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We sell:

Corn Shellers with cleaners. Telegraph Hay and Straw Cutters, Fodder Cutter and Crusher, Farmers' Chop Mills.

CONKLIN WAGONS.

Farm and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad tire wagon for farmers. Broad-tire, low-wheeled wagons for lumbermen. Wide and narrow track wagons.

The CONKLIN WAGONS are made of the best material, are highly finished, run lighter, stand more wear, last longer than any other wagon

Chilled Plows.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, SYRACUSE STEEL and CHILLED PLOWS, common iron beam plows, shares and other repairs.

Cayuga Plaster,

FINELY GROUND,

—AT THE—

Lowest Prices.

POWDER

Blasting, Rifle and Sporting Powder on hand, at wholesale prices. Also Fuse.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,

ALL SIZES.

SEEDS.

Clover, Hungarian, Lawn, Timothy, and a full line of other grass seeds.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.

BELLEFO[NTE]

may

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ............Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, March 3, '81

*TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

*Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

*Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer*

## Reduced Terms.

*After Feb. 1, 1881, we will give every subscriber paying in advance, an additional credit of 25 cts.*

## Still Better.

*Send us the name of a new subscriber, and the pay for his and your own in advance, and we will give both an additional credit of 50cts for the year. This brings the* REPORTER *down to the cheapest country papers to all who avail themselves of this offer.*

## PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 4 25 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 40 a m |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 9 00 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 9 40 a m |
| " " | Renovo | 11 05 a m |
| " arr at | Erie | 7 45 p m |
| NIAGARA EX. leaves | Phila | 9 00 a m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 12 15 p m |
| " arr at | Williamsport | 3 15 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 4 20 p m |
| " " | Renovo | 5 40 p m |
| FAST LINE leaves | Philadelphia | 12 20 p m |
| " " | Harrisburg | 4 00 p m |
| " arr at | Williamsport | 7 55 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 9 10 p m |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PACIFIC EX leaves | Lock Haven | 7 05 a m |
| " " | Jersey Shore | 7 37 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 8 20 a m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 12 05 p m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 3 45 p m |
| DAY EX. leaves | Renovo | 10 05 a m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 11 25 a m |
| " " | Williamsport | 12 20 p m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 40 p m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 6 55 p m |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Renovo | 9 00 p m |
| " " | Lock Haven | 10 30 p m |
| " " | Williamsport | 11 10 p m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 00 a m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 7 05 a m |
| FAST LINE leaves | Williamsport | 12 15 a m |
| " arr at | Harrisburg | 3 15 a m |
| " " | Philadelphia | 7 05 a m |

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R W. trains north

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

## LOCAL ITEMS.

—If you want good, cheap and nicely finished home-made furniture, go to Camp's Centre Hall shops.

—If you have scrofula, don't fail to use "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

—Lock Haven is to have a town clock in the court house tower.

—Lewins invites all who wish a bargain in clothing to call at once before the stock is sold off. Pitch in and save money.

—Lewisburg has lost since last August upwards of sixty children from that fell disease, diptheria.

—A cold and raw bliizzard again on Tuesday.

—Happy homes and smiling faces are invariably the result of wise parents constantly keeping "Sellers' Cough Syrup" on hand. Price 25c.

—Diptheria caused the death of five children in the family of Mrs. Leidy in Lewisburg during a space of ten days.

—Owing to some railroad war, tickets from Lewisburg to Chicago have been selling for $3.50. Former rates were about three times as much.

—One of the finest marble top chamber suits now ready and for sale cheap at Camps Centre Hall rooms.

—The Commissioners of Northumberland have relinquished the manufacture of paper bags in Sunbury jail, the venture not proving profitable.

—Spring is coming when many will be starting up house-keeping, and will want nice furniture. Camp, at Centre Hall, can supply you at less prices than elsewhere.

—Mr. Amos Alexander is still on decline, we are sorry to relate, also Mr. Uriah Slack, both old and well-known citizens of our valley.

Mr. Wm. Emerick, farmer, is also on the sick list.

N. B.—Mr. Amos Alexander died on Tuesday evening. He was one of the worthiest citizens of our county.

—We have again lost three of our aged citizens within the last few days. On 21, in Penn, John Emerick, aged 73 years, and on 26 his brother, George Emerick, near our town, aged 78, and on 13 near Farmers Mills, John Taylor, aged 69.

—So many wonder why Dinges does such a good business. The reason simply is that he sells goods just as cheap as he possibly can, and gives satisfaction every time.

—LOST.—On Feb. 23, between Spring Mills and Centre Hall, an old fashioned pocket book or pouch, containing $32 in paper money and a quantity of silver. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with John W. Krumrine, Spring Mills, Pa.

—All farmers and others should mark their bags. This they can do by ordering a cast of their names from Daniel Derr, of Bellefonte, who makes them very low. 10feb. 1m.

—The thaw and rain of Sunday and Sunday night, caused quite a rise in the streams in this county, and some damage was done to bridges. In the neighborhood of Bellefonte several bridges were washed away on Monday morning. The *Watchman* and the *Democrat* offices were both flooded with water, and sustained some damage of material.

The storm kept up fiercely all night Tuesday and was still whistling on Wednesday, with an icy chill all the time.

—AUDIT MEETING.—The Auditors of Potter township will meet at the public house of D. J. Meyer, Centre Hall, on Monday, March 17, at 9 o'clock, to audit the accounts of Overseers, and Supervisors, when all parties interested will attend. By order of

24feb. td. THE AUDITORS.

—Relative to the Ilgen legacy in Germany, of which we made mention in the REPORTER a few weeks ago, we learn from ex-sheriff Musser, one of the interested, that the descendants of Rev. Ilgen have the records to establish their identity as the legal heirs to the fund said to have been left by an uncle of Rev. Ilgen, many years ago a Lutheran minister in this valley. The parties are not certain as to what the sum may be, but suppose it amounts to 1½ millions.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family.

24feb. 2m.

—**Nervous Headache**, Periodical Headache, Neuralgic Headache, are cured by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cts. 17feb1m.

—We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address. mar3 2t

—**Sick Headache**, Nervous Headache, Headache from sour stomache, are cured by Dr. Mettaur's Headach and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cts 17feb1m

—If assurances are true, our railroad will be finished next summer. It is about time the company come up to its obligations to our people whose money and lands it has taken and then left the work half finished. The business on the eastern end has been growing every month, and if the road were completed there would be a still larger travel and freight trafic. The citizens of the middle portion of the line who have taken and paid their stock have just cause of complaint on account of the bad faith of the railroad company, and we trust that next summer will at last bring a fulfillment of promises made.

—Shrewdness and Ability. Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

DANGER FROM COAL GAS.—The family of John Roilay of Bradford one night recently narrowly escaped suffocation from coal gas. On retiring to bed the damper in the pipe to a stove was so turned as to entirely shut off the draught, and in consequence the gas from the stove soon filled the whole house. Mr. Roilay was awakened at an early hour in the morning and discovered that Mrs. R. and their little girl—an only child—were nearly unconscious from inhaling the deadly gas. Prompt measures were at once taken for their relief, and they were soon out of danger.

—The inauguration on Friday would be a total failure were it not that the Washington people had Sechlers groceries to fall back upon to stock their tables. Everybody goes to Sechlers for groceries because it is the best place in the state for that class of goods.

—They claim to have discovered gold up at Lemont. We do hope it will not turn out to be iron pyrites. We should like to have several heavy chunks of the article if genuine gold, sent to the REPORTER office, by way of specimens.

—We would call special attention this week to the fact that Dinges has on hand one of the largest lots of salt fish ever brought to this place. Every fish sold is guaranteed to be as represented, or taken back. He has kits from 65 cts up. What do you think of that?

—We are told that Mr. John Emerick had taken a policy of $1000 in a New Berlin Mutual Aid Society on his father, Geo. Emerick, about two or three weeks before his death on 26.

—Kidney Diseases. Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured.

—The voters of Williamsport at the late election, voted almost unanimously in favor of surrendering their city charter. The city, consequently, will become only a part of Loyalsock township.

—Lewins is now selling off his winter stock and if there is any one place where all kinds of clothing are sold for almost nothing it is at the Philad. Branch. Go at once, and secure a bargain.

—The total population of Centre county is 37,921. Males 19,024, females 18,897, native 36,709, foreign 1,212, white 67,572, colored 349.

—With a change of administration there will be no change in the manner of doing business at Sechler's grocery. They will keep right on selling the best and freshest goods, and treat you right in everything.

—The Central Pennsylvania oil depot is being erected at Philipsburg, near the railroad bridge, at the south end of the borough.

—It will pay to buy an overcoat now at the Philad. Branch, and keep it over for next winter, because Lewins is selling off to get rid of winter stock, and sells very low.

—Mr. D. W. Miller, of Elwood, Ill., formerly of this county, is back to his old home on a visit.

—Mackerel, 3 for ten cents at Dinges'. Try them.

—If you want to fish now and be sure of a big haul, go to Sechler's for some of the best mackerel the sea ever bred. You can get them at a saving of time, trouble and money thereby.

—Colonel Samuel Alleman, died at his home in Selinsgrove, on 28, in his sixty-fourth year.

—There were 560 births, 160 marriages and 683 deaths in New York city last week.

—J. W. Stewart has been appointed post-master at State College.

—Scarlet fever has broken out at Pennsylvania furnace.

—Wm. Osman has left again for Missouri.

For the REPORTER.

J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., of Millheim, has received the appointment of Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy; this is a good selection and well deserved. The squire is a selfmade man and eminently qualified to fill the position; he has been an acting Justice of the Peace over ten years, and in the discharge of his duties as such, he always acted impartially between his fellow men and but very few cases were appealed from his decision, he was always lenient and kind to the poor, and the people of that burg can well be proud of his appointment.

## FROM SPRING MILLS.

We had a wreck on Saturday evening. As Mr. Edward Hoover, the gentleman that attends the engine at this place, was taking it across the turntable the throttle became disconnected and the engine backed off at the west end of the table and ran off all but two drivers, forcing the cowcatcher into the snow, the engine stood in a 2½ feet slant and in a straight line. The wreck train from Watsontown was sent up at night and put the engine in place again. Mr. John D. Long intends starting a store soon—success to him. Mr. G. A. Runk has commenced fixing up the store room just vacated by R. H. Duncan, for the purpose of having another store to be kept by one of the Spigelmeyers. Hope goods can be bought cheap at Spring Mills—only two new stores and a drugstore to be started soon. Our prominent grain dealer, E. E. Krumrine, is doing a large business in grain and coal. Mr. W. H. Alison is moving into his new house. W. A. Kerlin still continues to make the best of flour. Give him a call and try the new mill. C. D. H.

—"Eureka"—I've found it—is what the fellow exclaimed when he discovered gold. Eureka—Sechlers is the place for pure and wholesome groceries, and any thing you want in their line, always in season. Eureka!

The Pennsylvania railroad company's experiment with paper wheels on locomotives having proved entirely successful more of them will be introduced.

—Physicians and Druggists requiring a perfectly Pure Pepsin for prescriptions should send their cards for sample to Robertson & Co., manufacturers of pure pepsin, 34 Broadway, New York.

3mar. 1m.

John W. Young, son of the Mormon prophet, has been arrested at Denver for bigamy. He married his first wife in Philadelphia under pledge that he would marry no other, but a pretty Salt Lake maiden caused him to change his views in favor of polygamy. It has been fairly proved that the United States Courts in Utah are powerless to enforce the laws of the land; it will now be seen what they can do outside, and it is to be hoped the example will be forcible and conclusive.

## A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

### Seventeen Children Meet Death in a Burning Building.

Scranton, February 27.—An appaling catastrophe, resulting in the death of seventeen children, fourteen boys and three girls, occurred to-night at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Hyde Park. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At 8:30 o'clock this evening one of the sisters escorted the children to their rooms and locked the doors for the night. She then started to descend the stairs When she reached the second story she discovered smoke issuing from one of the rooms. On opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. The fire was along the ceiling and making its way to the upper story. The Sister darted up stairs and found the girls' room full of smoke. She took the girls to the lower floor and started back to reach the boys' dormitory. The smoke was pouring into the hallway in blinding clouds, and when about half way up the stairs the Sister met a stranger. She made an effort to pass him, but he refused to allow her to proceed, saying that the boys had been rescued and that it would be dangerous for her to go for them. She reluctantly went back. The flames were raging fiercely when the firemen got to work. They were informed of the belief among the Sisters that some of the children were still in the building and made every effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back. The dormitory was forced open and the victims of the fire were found beneath their cots—only two of them were touched by the fire and all had evidently been dead for some time. The cause of the fire is in doubt. Intense excitement prevails

## DR. T. M. BLACK.

### His Exploits at Huntingdon—Now at Steubenville.

The actions of Dr. Thomas M. Black, formerly of Huntingdon, are bringing him into unpleasant newspaper notoriety. The Altoona Sun says: On January 20th last, Rev. J. B. Young of the Eighth M E Church, united in marriage Dr. Thomas M. Black, of Huntingdon, and Miss Kate E. Stevenson, a daughter of A. Stevenson, Esq., of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, in the presence of the bride's father, sister and other friends of the family.

"From a First ward gentleman we learn that Dr. Thomas M. Black originally married Miss Nan Leech, residing in Jackson township, Huntingdon county For a period of about five years they lived together in peace and harmony, the union being blessed by two or three children Subsequently Dr. Black became attached to the wife of Samuel Stuffey, formerly Mary Wilson. Stuffey and his wife had lived together for several years and had two or three children. Dr. Black and Mrs Stuffey eloped, going to the West and taking with them the latter's youngest child A short time after their departure Mr. Stuffey applied for a divorce and got it.

"From the West Dr. Black returned to Huntingdon, and has now hooked on to Miss Stevenson and is making Steubenville, Ohio, his place of residence The gentleman from whom we obtained our information is an uncle of Mrs. Black No. 1, who resides with her parents at Graysville, Huntingdon county, on the line of Centre county."

## CURED OF A BROKEN NECK.

Pennfield, Clearfield county, Pa., February 20.—A case of strange surgical treatment is exciting much interest in this region. On January 31 James Goupell, of Ramey, in this county, fell from a trestle and broke his neck, the injury not proving fatal. Dr. Edwards set the broken bone, and, with an arrangement of a rope and a bucket filled with stones above Goupell's bed, kept the bone in place by actually hanging the injured man for five days. At the end of this time the bucket was removed and Goupell's neck covered thickly with adhesive plaster, and he now walks about the house, though not daring to turn his head.

## WASHINGTON NOTES,

The President signed the Pension Appropriation bill

Treasury officials estimate that the reduction of the public debt for this month will be about $10,000,000.

The report that Senator Edmunds is seriously ill is denied. He has a cold and a slight attack of neuralgia, from which he is rapidly recovering.

Washington, February 26.—The committee of conference on the Apportionment question met this morning and discussed the various propositions, but failed to agree upon either, or to effect a compromise.

## DEATH OF SENATOR CARPENTER

Washington, February 24.—Senator Carpenter died at 9:25 this morning. His family, Judge McArthur, Representative Williams and physicians were at his bedside. He died without a struggle. He had been unconscious during the night, but at four o'clock, when his wife asked him if he knew her, he said, "Of course I do." These were his last words. His remains will be taken to Milwaukee. He was 57 years of age.

It is said Mr. Carpenter's last wish was to be cremated.

## LIABILITY OF TOWNSHIPS.

Supervisors about going into office should take heed of recent decisions of the Supreme Court in relation to roads and bridges, so that they will place and keep all such in condition that will ensure the safety of travelers and save the township damages. The Supreme Court has decided that if a public road, running through a township, is so dangerous by reason of its proximity to a precipice that common prudence requires extra precaution in order to secure safety to travelers the township is bound to use such precaution. Townships, as well as other municipalities, as a city or borough, are bound to erect walls or barriers along the sides of its roads if that is necessary to the safety of travelers.

In another case the Supreme Court also decided that, where the plaintiff was driving over an unrailed township bridge and the horse took fright at a plank nailed over a hole in the bridge, and before he could be prevented, backed over the bridge into the creek, by which the horse, carriage and harness were injured, judgment was properly entered upon a verdict for $83, in favor of the plaintiff and against the township, who should have kept the bridge in a safe condition.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the REPRTER office. Price, $12.

## MARKETS.

Philadelphia, February 28.—Wheat—The wheat market is fairly active and ½ per bushel higher than yesterday. Sale of 33,000 bushels, including rejected, a $ 10@1 11½. Rye is steady at 95c for Pennsylvania. Corn yellow at 54½c@55, white at 54½c. Oats 43@46 c.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Wheat in fair demand and higher No. 2 Chicago spring 98½c for cash. Corn at 37¾@38½c for cash Oats 29½@31c for cash. Rye firmer at 92 for cash.

### Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50 to 65c.
Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 25c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c,
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

FRAUD AND CRIME.—The Selinsgrove Times remarks: The Sunbury papers announce that Thos. Cannon of that place has just "received back pay for a wound received while in the army on the 18th of July, 1863." The amount he received was $812.53. After this of course Mr. Cannon will during life receive also a regular annual pension. The wonderful part of this business, however, is that it would require a wound eighteen years to develope sufficiently to entitle the man to a pension! The fact is that this pension business is covered all over with fraud, perjury, swindling and utter rottenness.

A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says news was received there from Chihuahua, Mexico, that the Indians are again on the war path in that region. Two hundred of them attacked a settlement near Carroles a few days ago, killed several women and children and plundered the place.

## MARRIED.

On 24th Feb. at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E Fischer, Charles Bradford of Boalsburg and Alice Mitterling of Tusseyville, Centre county.

## DIED.

Feb. 23, near Farmers Mills, John Taylor, aged 69 years and 20 days.

Feb. 26, near Centre Hall, George Emerick, aged 78 years, 2 months and 18 days.

On 21st, in Penn twp., John Emerick, aged 73 years. Thus has another of our respected fathers gone.

At Cedar Run, Clinton county, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1881, John Best, aged 81 years and 6 months.

On the 22 of Feb., near Farmers Mills, Minnie May Grove, aged 7 years, 1 month and 5 days.

She was a dear little girl and loved by all who knew her. She had kind parents to take care of her. Our heavenly father, however, thinking that he could take better care of her called her from a world of trouble and sorrow to a brighter world on high.

At Spring Mills, Feb. 23, 1881, Mrs. Margaret Carson, wife of William Carson, aged 80 years and 9 days.

The deceased was one of the excellent of the earth and greatly beloved by all who knew her. After a blissful wedded life of sixty years her aged husband now mourns her irreparable loss. For more than fifty years she was a worthy member of the M. E. church, living the life of a devoted christian. The final summons found her waiting and ready to go home. She has gained a glorious rest and her memory is precious. A.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be sold on THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881, on the premises in Georges Valley, the following real estate of Polly Hettinger, dec'd.

A TRACT OF TIMBERLAND on Egg Hill, containing about 25 acres.

Also,

House and about 7 acres of land, in Georges Valley.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m., when Terms will be made known.

DANIEL BARTGES, Admr.

## AUDITORS REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1881.

ADAM YEARICK, Treasurer.

| DR. | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance from settlement Jan. 1, 1880 | $3 727 17 | |
| To taxes received during year | 42 334 96 | |
| To fines, &c., received of commissioners | 2 338 30 | |
| To county tax on unseated lands | 5 735 81 | |
| | $53 776 24 | |
| To balance due county Jan. 1, 1881 | $5,757 50 | |
| CR. | | |
| By county orders paid | $44,307 89 | |
| By amount paid State assessment | 1,700 85 | |
| By salary | 2,000 00 | |
| By stationery | 10 00 | |
| By balance | 5,757 50 | |
| | $53 776 24 | |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D 1881.

JAMES T STUART, [L. S.]
T. B. JAMISON, [L. S.]
GEO. R. WILLIAMS [L. S.] } Auditors.

### EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Commissioners' Pay.* | | |
| Andrew Gregg | $607 44 | |
| Jacob Dunkle | 150 00 | |
| George Swab | 350 00 | |
| Henry Beck, clerk | 700 00 | |
| | | $1,807 44 |
| *Jury Commissioners' Pay.* | | |
| D. W. Kline | 24 48 | |
| John Shannon | 20 06 | |
| Henry Beck, clerk | 30 00 | |
| | | 74 54 |
| *Auditors' Pay.* | | |
| James T. Stewart | 30 00 | |
| T. B. Jamison | 30 00 | |
| Geo. R. Williams | 30 00 | |
| C. L. Buffington, clerk | 30 00 | |
| | | 120 00 |
| *Improvements and Repairs.* | | |
| H. Walkey, repairs at office and jail | 108 84 | |
| J. C. Harper, repairs at prothonotary's office | 35 54 | |
| R. J. Doak, painting at jail | 12 40 | |
| H. D. Yerger, building oven at jail | 23 89 | |
| D. K. Geiss, repairing rods at jail | 6 50 | |
| E. Black, painting gutters at jail | 11 42 | |
| Williams & Bro., painting, &c, jail and court house | 75 65 | |
| Jno. Wetzel, repairs at court house | 11 81 | |
| W. P. Duncan & Co., iron clad cells at jail | 545 84 | |
| Phoenix Planing Mill Co, lumber at treasurer's office | 9 49 | |
| Sam'l Pletcher, work at court house | 39 58 | |
| H. W. Houtz, work for jail | 23 00 | |
| S. D. Wetzel, work at treasurer's office | 5 69 | |
| M. W. Cowdrick, work at jail | 11 00 | |
| Daniel Derr, gas fixtures at jail | 22 25 | |
| John Harrison, work on cells at jail | 35 00 | |
| | | 977 90 |
| *Court Expenses.* | | |
| Jurors' pay | 3 552 23 | |
| Commonwealth costs | 1 225 23 | |
| W. F. Reeder, reporter | 307 50 | |
| J. H. Vosburg | 30 00 | |
| J. I. Hagerman | 10 00 | |
| B. Galbraith, court crier. | 98 00 | |
| B. Galbraith, janitor | 350 00 | |
| Tipstaves' pay | 268 00 | |
| M. J. Dolan, special detective | 200 00 | |
| Court proclamation to sheriff | 42 00 | |
| Summoning jurors | 113 00 | |
| | | 6,195 96 |
| *County Prison Expenses.* | | |
| Mrs. Haller, for washing | 21 35 | |
| Mrs. Shaffer, for washing | 17 90 | |
| Mrs. Ungar, for washing | 17 37 | |
| J. A. Brew & Son, wood for jail | 4 50 | |
| N. A. Lucas, wood for jail | 2 50 | |
| B. F. Leitzel, wood for jail | 7 50 | |
| Robert McKnight, gas bills | 243 60 | |
| Lawrence L. Brown, coal | 223 00 | |
| Alexander & Co., coal | 94 45 | |
| W. T. Twitmire furnace, &c | 244 57 | |
| Theo. Deshner repairs at jail | 23 75 | |
| I. Guggenheimer & Co., clothing for prisoners | 1 65 | |
| Lyon & Co., clothing for prisoners | 2 25 | |
| Harper Bros., " " | 45 76 | |
| S. & A. Loeb, " " | 57 18 | |
| S. & A. Loeb, carpet and clothing for prisoners | 86 02 | |
| John Hoffer, clothing for prisoners | 33 54 | |
| I. C. Derr, gas burner, &c | 1 5 | |
| J. A. S. Mallory, blacksmithing | 3 25 | |
| H. K. Hicks, hardware &c | 28 85 | |
| Daniel Derr, gas fittings | 10 00 | |
| F Reynolds & Co. grate and brick for range | 5 00 | |
| Penn'a RR Co, freight &c | 81 | |
| C. Schrock, repairs at gate | 1 50 | |
| W W. Wolf, repairs at heater | 2 00 | |
| D. Eberhart, repairs at stable | 1 00 | |
| W. S Galbraith, repairs at jail | 16 20 | |
| H. Spangler, removing ashes | 6 00 | |
| | | 1,208 45 |
| *County Printing.* | | |
| P. Gray Meek | 153 30 | |
| F. L. Hutter | 80 55 | |
| E. T. Tuten | 173 00 | |
| Fred Kurtz | 70 00 | |
| E.C Bender | 72 75 | |
| Shugert & Forster | 160 30 | |
| Deininger & Bumiller | 6 00 | |
| Walters & Deininger | 70 00 | |
| | | 785 90 |
| *Bridges.* | | |
| Bridge views | | 81 30 |
| P. M. B. Murray, Dougal & Co | 888 00 | |
| Sam'l Brugger, engineer. | 12 88 | |
| J. E. Speering contractor. | 60 00 | |
| | | 960 88 |
| Marsh Creek bridges—Townsend Brown & Co | 796 00 | |
| Wm. Lyons | 774 75 | |
| W. F. Reynolds & Co | 15 25 | |
| Samuel Brugger | 98 47 | |
| | | 1,648 47 |
| Repairs at Karthaus bridge | 68 00 | |
| J. E Speering, Pt. Matilda bridge | 162 50 | |
| J. G. Jones, foot bridge | 3 48 | |
| Chaney & Thompson | 4 52 | |
| J. G. Jones | 22 50 | |
| J. G. L. Myers | 8 00 | |
| Samuel Brugger repairs Unionville bridge | 4 75 | |
| Jno. I. Thompson, repairs at Martha bridge | 122 63 | |
| J. D. Hall, repairs Howard bridge | 1 50 | |
| Sam'l Brugger, rebuilding Unionville bridge | 672 00 | |
| James Bradley, railing Milesburg | 3 50 | 1073 38 |
| *Ordinary Expenses.* | | |
| Commissioners' expenses to Marsh Creek | 4 50 | |
| Commissioners' expenses to Lock Haven | 10 00 | |
| Commissioners' expenses to Port Matilda | 13 60 | |
| Commissioners' expenses for holding appeals | 203 25 | |
| R. M. McKnight, gas bills | 135 70 | |
| Counting congressional and county returns | 25 50 | |
| A. Hoy, attorney, County vs. First National Bank | 4 75 | |
| Water tax, 1879-80 | 250 00 | |
| H. Beck, entering cash on docket | 10 34 | |
| L. L. Beck, copying registration | 42 00 | |
| L. L. Beck, for removing ashes | 1 50 | |
| Alexander & Co., coal, court house | 65 74 | |
| L. L. Brown, coal, court house | 100 67 | |
| H. Y. Stitzer, stationery, &c | 16 18 | |
| Express and freight | 21 60 | |
| Ellis Orvis, auditing prothonotary and sheriff's account | 45 00 | |
| John T. Johnson, postage | 30 56 | |
| Houseal & Teller, meals for jurors | 5 26 | |
| Daniel Garman, meals for jurors | 10 55 | |
| W. A. Tobias, deed book. | 14 00 | |
| J. C. Harper, books &c. office | 238 58 | |
| W. E. Burchfield, books, &c, office | 33 31 | |
| C. W. Lambert, pruning trees | 21 50 | |
| Geo. F. Bisel, pens &c, commissioners' office | 2 75 | |
| D. W. Eberhart, repairs at offices | 2 25 | |
| H. Hoffman mending chairs | 5 85 | |
| W. F. Murphy & Sons, stationery &c | 3 50 | |
| Wm Mann, books, &c, offices | 38 00 | |
| J. A. S. Mallory, repairing court house gates | 1 50 | |
| F. L. Hutter, registration blanks | 21 55 | |
| R. W. Dingler, ink | 75 | |
| Lane S. Hart, Digests of Election Laws | 15 00 | |
| James Murray, cleaning of cess pool | 50 | |
| Cha's McConnell, mortgage book | 14 15 | |
| Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware, court house | 5 20 | |
| H. K. Hicks, hardware, court house | 54 09 | |
| Sechler & Co., spittoons, court house | 50 | |
| James Harris & Co., hardware, court house | 29 97 | |
| B. F. Leitzel, wood, court house | 2 50 | |
| Jacob Garbrick, wood court house | 2 50 | |
| Lieb & Garbrick; ice, court house | 1 25 | |
| W. A. Schroyer, repairing hat rack, court house | 2 75 | |
| Wilson, McFarlane & Co. rope &c | 9 92 | |
| Quinter & Brumbaugh, binding dockets, &c | 96 81 | |
| D. F. Fortney, rebinding Digests | 2 80 | |
| Mary Hartman, scrubbing offices | 1 50 | |
| Jacob Schrom, binding matting, court house | 3 37 | |
| W. T. Twitmire, repairing at commissioners' office | 1 72 | |
| E. W. Woodruff, file holders, prothonotary's office | 57 25 | |
| H. G. Cronister, witness fees | 2 58 | |
| M. Morrison, repairing hydrant | 1 00 | |
| Logan Hose Company, subscription | 15 00 | |
| E. W. Woodruff, file holders | 57 25 | |
| B. Galbraith, wheelbarrow | 6 00 | |
| Sam'l Bruggar, engineering | 11 18 | |
| N. A. Lucas, delivering registrations | 1 60 | |
| Teachers institute | 184 96 | |
| Western penitentiary | 282 04 | |
| Agricultural society | 100 00 | |
| Hospital for insane | 2 589 77 | |
| John Spangler, sheriff, on account | 1 447 74 | |
| Bills and notes paid | 11 592 25 | |
| Road views | 783 16 | |
| Interest paid | 3 901 52 | |
| Repairs on real estate | 15 50 | |
| Premiums to collectors | 32 00 | |
| Redemption U. S. land tax | 426 68 | |
| Commissions on collections | 53 01 | |
| Election expenses | 1 378 16 | |
| Insurance on county buildings | 615 65 | |
| Inquests on dead bodies | 35 21 | |
| Scalp premiums | 910 45 | |
| Assessors' pay | 2 039 11 | |
| Refunding taxes | 70 69 | |
| State tax assessments | 1 700 85 | |
| Constable pay | 405 00 | |
| Commissioners on lunacy | 47 00 | |
| C. M. Bower, commissioners' attorney | 75 00 | |
| J. C. Harper, on account | 247 00 | |
| Refunding U S. land taxes | 284 11 | |
| J. H. Dobbins, M. D., physician, jail | 100 00 | |
| | | 31 093 49 |
| Total amount paid | | $46 008 74 |

JOHN SPANGLER Sheriff
*In account, with Centre County*

| | |
|---|---|
| DR. | |
| To orders received on account | $1 602 76 |
| To costs and fines received | 173 00 |
| Balance | 475 85 |
| | $2 251.61 |
| CR. | |
| By balance at settlement, January 1, 1880 | $702.76 |
| By boarding prisoners 1848 days at 40c | 739.20 |
| By summoning jurors, Apr. term | 40.00 |
| By summoning jurors, Aug. term | 31 00 |
| By summoning jurors, Nov. term | 31.00 |
| By summoning jurors, January term and filling jury wheel | 51 00 |
| By filling and removing 33 ticks at 50c | 16.50 |
| By notifying jurors not to attend April term | 12.00 |
| By conveying three to insane asylum | 120 00 |
| By conveying one to penitentiary | 40 00 |
| By publishing proclamation, three courts | 36.00 |
| By window glass at jail | 50 |
| By fines | 13 50 |
| By election proclamations | 6.00 |
| By fish basket notice published | 14.25 |
| By 72 turnkey fees | 56 60 |
| By removing fish baskets | 315.80 |
| By cost in commonwealth cases | 26 00 |
| | $2,251.61 |
| January 1, 1881. By balance due at settlement | $475.85 |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1881, and did audit and settle and adjust the several and foregoing accounts of John Spangler, Sheriff of Centre county, and find them correct and the balances as stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T STUART, [L. S.]
T. B JAMISON, [L. S.]
G. R. WILLIAMS, [L. S.] } Auditors.

*Taxes Outstanding and Due by Collectors.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1872. | | |
| *John Ward Half Moon | $256 97 | |
| *D. Robb, Liberty | 14.52 | 271.49 |
| 1873. | | |
| *Daniel Malone, Boggs | 7 61 | |
| *L. C. Rearick, Marion | 15.80 | 23.41 |
| 1874. | | |
| *†Joseph Fox, Bellefonte. | 454.15 | |
| *William Riddles, Philipsburg | 845.93 | |
| *Fred. Kecrhoff, Curtin | 123.28 | |
| *William Cross, H. Moon. | 8 72 | |
| *H. B Wilcox, Rush | 261.30 | |
| *D. H. Yeager, S. Shoe | 75 75 | 1,769.13 |
| 1875. | | |
| *Charles Brown, Bellefonte | 758.83 | |
| *J. P. Shope, Milesburg | 223 99 | |
| *Jno. T. Lucas, Curtin | 7 26 | |
| *H. B. Wilcox, Rush | 76.74 | 1,066.82 |
| 1876. | | |
| *J. H. Morrison, Bellefonte | 426 94 | |
| *T. M. Hall, Milesburg | 96 12 | |
| *David Harter, Marion | 185 09 | |
| *William Weiser, Penn | 324 37 | |
| *G W. Koon, Potter | 753.06 | |
| *John Noll, Spring | 213 87 | 1,999.45 |
| 1877. | | |
| *†J. Gorten, Philipsburg | 46 30 | |
| *†H. C. Holter, Howard | 95 46 | |
| *†Uriah Stover, Benner | 266 48 | |
| *†W. H. Fry, Ferguson | 1,386.31 | |
| *Geo. Geussmer, H. Moon | 295 87 | |
| *David Robb, Liberty | 204 03 | |
| *†D. W. Orr, Marion | 145 27 | |
| *Joel Morris, Miles | 83 87 | |
| *†G W. F. Gray, Patton | 82.35 | |
| *†Henry Swab, Potter | 272.71 | |
| *F. H. Dale, Rush | 29 06 | |
| *†H. J. Tibbins, Spring | 472.55 | 3,420.26 |
| 1878. | | |
| E H Carr, Milesburg | 148 00 | |
| F O Mattern, Philipsburg | 375 97 | |
| Samuel Brickley, Howard borough | 117 12 | |
| Thomas Perdue, Benner | 961 67 | |
| J C Walker, Boggs | 535 88 | |
| †John A Rupp, College | 40 63 | |
| Henry Thiel, Curtin | 21 86 | |
| C P Leitzel, Gregg | 428 28 | |
| D H Rote, Haines | 43 06 | |
| †John Carper, Jr., Harris | 119 70 | |
| John Craig, Huston | 115 41 | |
| William Tressler, Patton | 140 36 | |
| †John D Foote, Penn | 1 038 47 | |
| F H Dale, Rush | 658 26 | |
| A J Swartz, Spring | 1 469 59 | |
| J Thompson, Snow Shoe | 68 87 | |
| Samuel Hoover, Taylor | 193 09 | |
| Samuel Stephens, Worth | 190 71 | |
| J.M Kline, Howard | 46 01 | 6,792.94 |
| 1879. | | |
| Wm. Miles, Milesburg | 180 70 | |
| Robert Cook, Jr | 123 37 | |
| A C Musser, Millheim | 96 06 | |
| A N Russell, Unionville | 29 16 | |
| †W A Taylor, Benner | 1 008 71 | |
| J C Walker, Boggs | 621 50 | |
| Henry Thiel, Curtin | 124 94 | |
| †G Keichline, Ferguson | 513 81 | |
| †Cyrus Lose, Gregg | 193 22 | |
| ‡J H Griffin, Half Moon | 300 07 | |
| J M Kline, Howard | 372 68 | |
| C A Courter, Liberty | 111 57 | |
| †J J Hoy, Marion | 859 52 | |
| George B Haines, Miles | 569 55 | |
| †Daniel Hackman, Patton | 478 18 | |
| †J W Messinger, Potter | 692 66 | |
| John Garbrick, Spring | 874 35 | |
| †Saml. Boyer, Snow Shoe | 62 24 | |
| John T Fowler, Taylor | 392 86 | |
| †David Yocum, Walker | 939 59 | |
| ‡Benjamin Stam, Harris | 94 07 | 8,548 96 |
| 1880. | | |
| John F Potter, Bellefonte | 3 779 65 | |
| †C Diehl, Howard Boro | 349 99 | |
| O P Kreamer, Milesburg | 390 01 | |
| †W. Kerstetter, Millheim | 554 46 | |
| Daniel Ayres, Philipsburg | 1 168 81 | |
| Ed Lucas, Unionville | 163 07 | |
| †Hezekiah Hoy, Benner | 1 895 84 | |
| J A Mulholland, Burnside | 96 55 | |
| †Emanuel Noll, Boggs | 1 072 62 | |
| †J W Stewart, College | 2 342 68 | |
| †Henry Thiel Curtin | 989 79 | |
| †C B Hess, Ferguson | 3 056 97 | |
| †M L Rishel, Gregg | 2 656 96 | |
| †W L Bright, Haines | 1 348 09 | |
| †Alexander Everhart, Harris | 1 516 88 | |
| P W Burket, Half Moon | 940 30 | |
| †D W Kline, Huston | 404 11 | |
| John M Kline, Howard | 635 37 | |
| Daniel Herring, Liberty | 900 69 | |
| †John Spayde, Marion | 1 348 63 | |
| †John C Smull, Miles | 1 426 03 | |
| †H D Lee, Patton | 1 002 28 | |
| †Samuel Ard, Penn | 947 33 | |
| †Ellis Hosterman, Potter | 3 522 32 | |
| Robert Laws, Rush | 178 57 | |
| †Joseph Tressler, Spring | 2 599 11 | |
| Saml Boyer, Snow Shoe | 403 82 | |
| William Miller, Taylor | 348 94 | |
| William Spotts, Union | 280 36 | |
| †Wm B Shaffer, Walker | 2 109 27 | |
| †J M Denning, Worth | 323 36 | 39,983 87 |
| Total taxes outstanding | | $63,847 30 |

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in part since settlement.
‡Paid in full since settlement.

*Financial exhibit of Centre county, January 1, 1881.*

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate | 434 54 | |
| Milesburg borough | 294 57 | |
| Spring twp. overseers | 2 583 00 | |
| Benner twp. overseers | 607 46 | |
| Harris twp. overseers | 20 00 | |
| Philipsburg | 3 504 83 | |
| Andrew Gregg | 306 18 | |
| Potter township | 126 47 | |
| Worth township | 23 58 | |
| Liberty township | 50 11 | |
| College township | 392 43 | |
| Ferguson township | 128 37 | |
| Bellefonte | 2 572 54 | |
| Huston township | 1 260 22 | |
| L W Munson | 293 24 | |
| Notes in A Hoy's hands for collection | 2 241 94 | |
| Notes in C. M. Bower's hands for collection | 1 598 87 | |
| Notes in Commissioners' hands | 2 871 20 | |
| Taxes outstanding | 63 847 30 | |
| Adam Yearick | 5 757 50 | |
| | | $88 314 35 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| John Spangler | 482 65 | |
| J C Harper | 1 55 | |
| George Swab | 42 50 | |
| Jacob Dunkle | 467 50 | |
| Notes outstanding, bills payable | 82 581 34 | |
| Amount in C M Bower's hands considered not good | 1 150 00 | |
| Amount in Commissioners' hands considered not good | 2 500 00 | |
| | | $87,225 54 |
| Balance due county | $1 088 81 | |
| Commissioners to collectors during year | 8 152 95 | |
| Exonerations during year | 1 490 63 | |
| Tax assessed in 1880 | 42 751 34 | |

CENTRE COUNTY, ss;

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881. Witness our hands.

AND. GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JAC. DUNKLE } Commissioners.

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Feiri Facias, and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 5th day of March, A. D. 1881, at 1.30 P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the south by Howard street; on the west by lot of John P. Harris, on the north by an alley and on the east by lot of Mrs. Weaver, fronting on Howard street fifty feet and extending back to said alley two hundred and fifty feet, thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bart. Galbraith.

No. 2.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Bounded on the east by lot of Mrs. P. Gray Meek; on the south by an alley; on the west by Thomas street and on the north by High street fronting on High street 148 and on Thomas street 180 feet and on said alley 114, thereon erected a double dwelling house, one frame dwelling house, one cottage house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Bellefonte borough; Bounded on the east by Smith street; on the south by lot lately owned by William Feltv; on the west by an alley and on the north by other lot of Isaac Haupt, fronting on Smith street 50 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley, thereon erected a two-story dwelling house.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Bounded on the east by Smith street; on the south by other lot of Isaac Haupt; on the west by an alley and on the north by lot of Wm. A. Thomas' heirs, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benner township, Centre county, Pa. Bounded on the east by William Eckley; on the north by Wm Fisher; on the west by Mrs Thomas Burnside and on the south by Wm Eckley, containing 53 acres more or less, thereon erected a frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Haupt.

TERMS CASH.—No dee will be acknowledged until purchased money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

1gfeb3t


# S. & A. LOEB.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

## ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

**Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Staes, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.**

**Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.**

**Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.**

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 sept tf

1855. BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS HAVE STOOD FIELD TESTS OF 25 YEARS 1881.

BUSHELS, NOT ACRES. SAVE MONEY BY USING

BAUGH'S TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

--Baugh's Economical Fertilizer--

FOR POTATOES, CONTAINING

4 TO 5 PER CENT OF SULPHATE OF POTASH.

PRICE $30 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

*Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco*

ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.

Address---Baugh & Sons, 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale By J. H. LONG, FLEMINGTON, CLINTON CO., PA.

10feb13t Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

THE RIGHTSPEEDY Corn Sheller



Is Cheap, Durable and Effective. Can be easily worked by a boy; shells from 12 to 14 bushels of ears per hour. It is the best hand Sheller made Does the best work and works the best. Is warranted for five years. Agents Wanted in every County For sample send $5 to, or for particulars address, CURTIS GODDARD, Alliance, O.

6an.j8t

DR. HUTCHINSON'S WORM DESTROYER

An Old and Tried Remedy. *Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive.* We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, *Round, Seat, Long,* and *Tape*), that infest the human system. *Physicians buy them* and give them to their suffering patients. *There is no humbug or quackery about this* thoroughly reliable medicine. Price 25c. per box.

A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine

is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.




D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA.

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. President. J. D SHUGER Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell

Government Securities, Gold &

10ap68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the famoud, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'68tf

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14 may

GUIDE to SUCCESS WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawer. How to do Business Correcly and Successfully. How to Act in Society and in every part of life, and containst a gold mine of varied information indsipensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to.

H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo. We pay all freight

26aug 6m.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

*This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.*

Why Are We Sick?

*Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.*

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

*by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.*

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

*Use* KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 9oct y.

HARDWARE,

*Jas. Harris & Co.*

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

*Just Opening!*

A NEW STOCK

FOR

*Fall and Winter*

AT

WM. WOLF'S,

CENTRE HALL, . . PA.

Now is the Time

FOR BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS, READY-MADE SUITS, HATS, CAPS. BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES

HARDWARE,

*CARPETS,*

ETC., ETC.,

AT

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

A Cordial invitation is extended to the Public generally to call and examine the Stock and prices, as they cannot be beat anywhere.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

J D. Murray druggist, Centre Hall ul.22a

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10ct, tf

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2locty.

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my4-73.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

JOHN BLAIR LINN. Attorney-at-Law Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA

A CURE GUARANTEED FOR 25 CENTS BY USING

DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists. SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

HEADACHE CURED — DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

## TIMELY TOPICS.

The consumption of cigarettes, as shown by tax returns, rose in the United States from 14,000,000 in 1870 to 408,000,000 in 1880. The medical faculty is pretty well agreed that cigarettes are more injurious to health than cigars.

The population of Canada by emigration to the United States has diminished three per cent. in one year, a percentage of loss much greater than ever sustained by the United States, even in the darkest days of the war.

Ex-Governor Emery, of Utah, was interrogated in New York concerning the future of polygamy, and he answered: "I have no idea that the system will wear away of itself," and he gave as a reason for his opinion that people who regard it as of divine origin, and have had children and grandchildren born under it, will not willingly abandon it.

Every year has its peculiar fashion in the way of agricultural pests. We have had the weevil, the potato bug, the grasshopper, and last year the army worm. This year it is to be the seventeen-year locust, assisted by the thirteen-year locust. The former will attend to the Western States, while the latter looks after the agricultural interests of the South.

Children are comforts and not causes of worry, as the statistics recently collected by London *Truth* shows: "This was the matrimonial status of a given number of persons who committed suicide throughout Europe in 1880: Married men with children, 203; without children, 470. Widowers with children, 526; without children, 1,004. Married women with children, 45; without children, 158. Widows with children, 104; without children, 238."

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly.

"Ought a baby to be fat?" is a question which has lately been thrust upon public attention. The *Scientific American*, in a very remarkable and somewhat exciting article, strongly urges the rather novel proposition that babies should not be permitted to become fat. The theory of the *Scientific American* is that adipose tissue is not a sign of health, but of disease; that food ought to make muscle and bone sinew, and not fat; and that a fat baby, therefore, is not really a healthy baby, but a baby which does not properly assimilate its food.

The New York *Herald* thinks that "a President of the United States really has a very cheap living. The salary is supposed to be used, not for the purpose of saving something from it, but as a fairly liberal fund for making the social doings of the White House respectable in the eyes of our own people and in those of foreign representatives. Porter-house steaks are furnished at the rate at which the whole animal is sold on the hoof to the army. Vegetables, flowers and a hundred other articles of family use are given to a President of the United States so that he may devote his salary to rather liberal purposes."

Commissioner Le Duc, of the United States agricultural department, is urging the home manufacture of sugar with enthusiasm and a fair degree of success throughout the country. It is said of him that he has firmly made up his mind that the sugar problem is the largest question now demanding solution in this country; he knows that if we can make our own sugar and syrup we will save from $90,000,000 to $120,000,000 annually, which we now pay to foreign countries for those commodities; he believes that sorghum solves the problem, and with the sublime faith in himself, which seems necessary in any one who would become a great benefactor of his fellow-men, he proposes to convince the country that he is right and his critics are wrong on the sorghum question.

Intemperance is doing its deadly work most effectually in the Sandwich Islands. King Kalakaua acknowledges the very early extinction of the race from which he sprang, and is now upon his way to Asiatic nations to form plans for the emigration of desirable classes of Chinese or Japanese to take the place of his ancestors. The recent history of Hawaii is a lamentable one. With the visits of the early navigators and whalemen of the Pacific, intoxicating liquors entered her islands, and since then the race of Kanakas has been slowly but surely dying out. The old King Kamehameha was a beastly drunkard, and his people have faithfully followed in the path marked out by royalty. The present king is a gentleman of refinement and culture, who looks for the continuance of his nation in the emigration of a much better class than that of which he is of blood though not of principle. Christian communities will bid him God speed.

Ettinger, Erb and Meyer, who have been sentenced to death for murder at Snyder, Pa., owe their conviction to their own indiscreet talk about the crime. They killed Mr. and Mrs. Kinzler, an old couple, who kept several thousand dollars in their house. They were first tried on a charge of murdering the husband. The only important witness against them was a girl, who actually saw the deed; but she was so notorious a liar that the jury did not believe her, and rendered a verdict of acquittal. The district attorney could still prosecute them in the case of the wife, but he had them discharged from custody, and allowed them to suppose that they would not again be molested. Secretly, he employed a clever detective, who in the course of a few months gained their confidence, induced them to talk loosely about the murder, and at length collected evidence enough to warrant their rearrest. The second trial resulted in conviction.

### Music Produced by Flame.

Considerable interest has been aroused in German musical circles by Friedrich Kastner's pyrophon, now being exhibited in a large room adjoining the Conversations-Saal, of Baden-Baden. The instrument resembles an organ in construction and appearance, as far as its keyboard and pipes are concerned, but the latter are made of glass instead of metal or wood, and the tones they give forth in obedience to the pressure of the player's fingers on the keys are produced by the action of flame upon their atmospheric contents. Jets of lighted gas, divided into a certain number of small flames, are forced into these glass cylinders, the length and diameter of which are regulated in accordance with the depth or height of the note desired to be produced, and the result is a regular and perfect series of sustained musical sounds, peculiar in quality, but bearing some affinity to those elicited from an ordinary blast organ under the influence of the sectional or Gamba stop. The pyrophon at present on view at Baden-Baden has a compass of only two octaves and a half, and considerable force is requisite to manipulate the keyboard, owing to the weight of the gas pipes set in motion by each pressure necessary to the production of a note. Some of its glass pipes are eight feet long, and the maximum length of the sound-generating flame admitted to them is sixteen inches. The effect of a performance upon this curious instrument, which fills the room in which it is set up with light as well as sound of a strange and unearthly character, is described in German musical journals as extremely impressive.—*Musical World.*

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Farm and Garden Notes.

Pure milk condensed to one-third will remain sweet from five to ten days in warm weather.

Temper in animals is hereditary as well as in man; it is not desirable to breed from a vicious sire.

Good milk requires good, sound food, and a large yield of milk requires a large supply of good, sound food.

Harness oil made of one gallon of neatsfoot oil, with four ounces of lamp-black, well mixed, is simple and effective.

The man whose watering-trough is not dry, and whose stock can drink their fill under cover, has much to be thankful for.

Spent tan bark has been plowed into a compact clay soil with the best results, as it rendered the soil mellow and increased its warmth.

Pastures that have been fed a few seasons will generally produce more milk, or make more fat, than those which have been newly seeded down.

Charred corn is one of the best things which can be fed to hens to make them lay. It must not be fed as a regular diet, but in limited quantities each day.

To heavily feed a cow of some milking capacity is very poor economy. Rich food will produce good results when fed to cows that give large quantities of rich milk.

A teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, a quart of bran, and refuse from the table, mixed and moistened with warm water, are the ingredients of a capital egg-producing food for hens.

Soils are improved by mixing. The physical properties of the soil have an important influence upon its average fertility. The admixture of pure sand with clay soil produces an alteration which is often beneficial, and which is almost wholly physical. The sand opens the pores of the clay and makes it more permeable to the air.

Flax is a crop which would follow a clean cultivated crop of sugar beets or mangels. It can only be grown to advantage on well fertilized lands.

Mr. W. W. Higbee, Charlotte, Vt. writes to the *American Cultivator* that the dry summer of 1880 demonstrated in his neighborhood that animals had better go short of food, with plenty of pure water, than run in grass knee-deep with half enough to drink. "In many instances in pastures where there was lack of water, young stock and beeves actually grew poor, and did not command as much in the fall as they would have brought in the spring."

### Household Hints.

In icing cakes, the knife should be frequently dipped into cold water.

Cool rainwater and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Parsley eaten with vinegar will remove the unpleasant effects of eating onions.

If your coal fire is low, a tablespoonful of salt thrown on it will help it very much.

Oil-cloth should be cleaned with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin it.

A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process.

Cakes, puddings, etc., are improved by making the currants, sugar and flour hot before using.

A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meat is an improvement.

In boiling meat for soup cold water should be used to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

Water standing for a night in a close or crowded room absorbs the impure air, and becomes very unwholesome and positively injurious to health. Be careful not to use water that has stood in a lead pipe.

All sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and water.

In washing oil-cloths, as we have before advised, never use any soap or a scrub brush. It will destroy an oil-cloth, that should last for years, in a short time. Use instead warm water and a soft cloth or flannel, and wipe off with water and skim-milk.

Tea drinkers nowadays will do well to apply the following simple tests to the tea purchased of their grocers. Turn out the infused leaves, and if they are found a good brown color, with fair substance, the tea will be wholesome; but if the leaves are black and of a rotten texture, with an oily appearance, the tea will not be fit to drink. The purer the tea the more the distinctively brown color of the leaf strikes the attention. The mixing that is frequently adopted to reduce prices results in the two kinds of leaves being supplied together. It is important to see that the leaves have the serrated or saw-like edges, without which no tea is genuine.

### Esquimaux Women.

Among Esquimaux women, punishment for wrong-doing, says a recent writer, is almost unheard of, and as for striking a male child, all would recoil from such a thought with horror. The male child, and especially the heir, is a prince in his own family circle. Everything is deferred to his wishes, unless he can be persuaded to surrender it. With female children it is different. They must submit to every act of tyranny on the part of their brothers at once, or feel the weight of a parent's hand. Nothing would seem more abhorrent to an Esquimaux mind than the thought of striking a man or boy, but to strike a woman or girl is, on the contrary, quite proper, and indeed laudable. They say it is a proper thing to whip women; "it makes them good." I have often talked with them about it, and tried to explain that it was regarded by white people as cowardly to strike a defenseless creature, but this was utterly beyond their comprehension. They could understand that it would be wrong to strike a male, but a female—that was an entirely different thing.

The Esquimaux are polygamists, no distinction whatever being placed upon the number of wives a man shall have. I have never, however, known of any instance of one having more than two at a time. This is very common, however, especially among the Iwilliks and Kinnepatoos, where there is a surplus of women. At least half of their married men have two wives. Every woman is married as soon as she arrives at a marriageable age, and whenever a man dies his wife is taken by some one else, so that with them old maids and widows are unknown. Instances of polygamy are not so common among the Netchillik nation for the reason, it is said that they have a custom that prevents the accumulation of women. Their neighbors say that they kill their female babes as soon as born. The first is usually allowed to live, and one other may stand some chance, but that ends the matter. Squeesik, one of our hunters on the sledge journey, who is himself a Netchillik, denies this charge of female herodism. He told me that it used to be the custom with his people, or some of them at any rate, but that they do not do so any more. I know that he has two daughters, one of whom was born within a few days' march of Depot island, on our return trip, and has no son.

Mr. Winans, the son of the late Baltimore millionaire, lives in great splendor in England, having one of the most magnificent places in London, and, with one exception, the finest deer park in Scotland, which is kept up in royal style. He has a morbid dread of the sea, and says nothing would tempt him to cross it again, and neither of his two ons has ever been in America. His income is nearly $1,000,0 00, with a prospect of trebling it in ten years. He spends his money lavishly, but himself cares for nothing but engineering.

## ROASTED ALIVE.

### The Ghastly Show Viewed by a Mob on Tyburn Hill—How Katherine Hayes Perished—A Murder Which a Bungling Hangman More than Punished—A Queer Subject for a Comic Song.

There are few records in the annals of crime which exhibit so striking a chain of horrible circumstances, overtaken by "God's revenge against murder," as the case of Katherine Hayes, who was executed for the murder of her husband in the year 1726.

Hayes, who was possessed of some little property, lived with his wife Katherine in Tyburn, now Oxford road. Mrs. Hayes prevailed upon two men, named Billings (who lodged in the house) and Wood, a friend of Hayes, to assist her in murdering her husband. To facilitate that object, Hayes was induced to drink the enormous quantity of seven bottles (at that time full quarts) of mountain wine, beside other intoxicating drinks.

After finishing the second bottle he fell on the floor, but soon after arose and threw himself on a bed. There, while in a state of stupefaction, he was dispatched by Billings and Wood striking him on the head with a hatchet.

The murderers then held a council as to the best mode of concealing their crime, and it was determined that they should mutilate and dispose of the body. They cut off the head, Mrs. Hayes holding the pail to catch the blood, and she proposed that the head should be boiled till the flesh came from the skull. The advice was rejected on account of the time which the process would occupy, and Billings and Wood carried the head in the pail (it was at night) to the Horse-ferry at Westminster, and there cast it into the Thames. On the following day the murderers separated the limbs from the body, and wrapping them together with the trunk, in two blankets, carried them to Marylebone fields, and placed them in a pond.

Hayes' head, not having been carried away by the tide, as the murderers expected it would have been, was found floating at the Horse-ferry in the morning. The attention of the authorities was drawn to the circumstance, and the magistrates being of opinion that a murder had been committed, caused the head to be washed and the hair combed out, and then had it placed on a pole and exposed to public view in St. Martin's churchyard, in the hope that it might lead to the discovery of the suspected crime. Great crowds of persons of all ranks flocked to St. Martin's churchyard to see the head, and among the rest a young man named Bennett, who, perceiving the likeness to Hayes, whom he knew, immediately went to Mrs. Hayes on the subject; but she assured him that her husband was alive and well, which satisfied him. A journeyman tailor named Patrick also went to see the head, and on his return told his fellow-workmen that it was Hayes'. These workmen, who had also known Hayes, then went to look at the head, and felt the same conviction.

It happened that Billings worked at the same shop in which these men were employed in Monmouth street, and when he came to work next morning they told him the circumstance. Billings, however, lulled their suspicions by declaring that he had left Mr. Hayes at home that morning. After the head had been exhibited for four days in the churchyard, the magistrates caused it to be placed in spirits, in a glass vessel, and in that state it continued to be exposed to public view. Two friends of Hayes, named Ashley and Longmore, who had seen the head, without imagining that it was his, some time after called on Mrs. Hayes, on separate occasions, to inquire for her husband, whose absence began to be noticed. Ashley and Longmore were mutual friends, and their suspicions being excited by the contradictory statements which Mrs. Hayes had given to them, they went to look again at the head, when a minute examination satisfied them that it had belonged to Hayes. The apprehension of the murderers was the result. On the day they were brought up for examination the trunk and limbs of the murdered man were found. Wood and Billings confessed and pleaded guilty. Katherine Hayes put herself on her country, was tried and convicted. Wood died in prison. Billings was hanged in Marylebone fields, near the pond in which Hayes' body had been concealed. Katherine Hayes was executed at Tyburn, under circumstances of great horror; for, in consequence of the fire reaching the executioner's hands, he left his hold of the rope with which he ought to have strangled the criminal, before he had executed that part of his duty, and the result was that Katherine Hayes was burned alive.

The wretched woman was seen, in the midst of flames, pushing the blazing faggots from her, while she yelled in agony. Fresh faggots were piled around her, but a considerable time elapsed before her torments ended. She suffered on the third of November, 1726.

This tragedy forms the subject of a comic ballad, which is attributed to Swift, and gave to Thackeray the plot for his burlesque novel, "Katerine."

### True Beauty.

The *Sunday-School Times* says: One of the lessons we cannot fully learn, save by experience, is that no beauty of face or grace can be half so fair as the beauty which we may see in a careworn cheek or a wrinkled brow. Such a statement as this is as old as humanity, but its truth, after all, never really takes possession of the mind until it has been implanted there by experience itself. When we ourselves have come to note, in the countenance of some one we hold dear, marks of suffering and patience and helpfulness and inward victory—marks which have grown deeper, perhaps, for our own sake—then we see in them a beauty beside which the face of a Venus of Milo or a Murillo's Virgin seems deformity itself. One of our American poets has written a touching lyric on "The Bonnie Brown Hand," in which he celebrates the beauty of a hand worn with loving toi as fairer far than any other could possibly be to him. When this sense really comes to us, of the beautiful and the true in that which is no longer fresh and unwrinkled, but is marked with the glory-badge of trial and triumph, then we may know that our own lives have become the richer, because we are at length able to apprehend that beauty which time can but increase year by year.

### The Work of the New Census.

A Washington correspondent writes; Few people who see the returns of the late census have an idea of the magnitude of the work of taking and publishing the same. The country was divided into 150 districts, over each of which was placed a supervisor to direct the work. The supervisors selected the enumerators, and there were of these 31,350. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were employed as interpreters. The preliminary work of getting the total count and the population of cities is finished and has been published. The census bureau, under General Francis A. Walker, is pushing the work of compiling the census, and the indications are that this year will see it finished. General Walker is more of a business man than the average government official. He will not nurse the job. Congress gave him discretionary power, and he showed his tact. Instead of having one high-priced politician, he hires two clerks, thus pushing the work to an early completion and saving money. On the first of February the commissions of over 300 clerks expired, and all were reappointed but eighteen, who were inefficient. The force in the census bureau, including all grades, now numbers 1,364, of which 610 are females. The average monthly outlay is $45,000.

At a sale of autograph letters and manuscript in Boston Edgar A. Poe brought $15 (a criticism of Irving); Hawthorne, $3.75; Burton, $1.05; E. L. Davenport, $2.25; Daniel Webster, $1.50; Franklin, $7; Jeff Davis, $1.05; Robert E. Lee, $1.75; General Robert Anderson, $2.80.

## SPOOPENDYKE.

### The Difficulties of a Witness.

"You must get around pretty early in the morning, my dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, "I'm going to be a witness in court."

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Mrs. Spoopendyke, "what have you been doing?"

"What d'ye s'pose I've been doing? I've heard some things in a law case, and I've got to swear to them. You can't have a law case without witnesses, and I've got to be one to-morrow; so you hustle out in the morning and get my breakfast."

"They can't do anything to you, can they?" inquired Mrs. Spoopendyke, nervously.

"If I ain't there in time they can send me to jail," responded Mr. Spoopendyke, ominously, "and you'd better get me ready in time if you don't want to lose me," and Mr. Spoopendyke flopped into bed and went to sleep.

Mrs. Spoopendyke turned the clock ahead two hours, arranged her hair, and sat down to speculate on the chances of waking up at the proper moment. At first she concluded to stay up all night, but she began to get sleepy, and reflecting that if she fixed her mind on the hour she wanted to rise she'd be sure to wake up, she went to bed and to sleep simultaneously.

At half-past four she roused up with a terrible start.

"Wake up, my dear!" she exclaimed to her husband. "You've got to go a-witnessing in a case this morning. Hurry up or they'll put you in jail."

"Wah!" rejoined Mr. Spoopendyke. "What did the deed get mixed there with proof—ah!" and Mr. Spoopendyke was sound asleep again.

"You must get right up and go to court," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, firmly. "You know something about a law court, and you must get up right off."

"What's the matter?" propounded Mr. Spoopendyke, sitting up and glaring around him. "What day of the month is this? Who called Spoopendyke? I ain't slept a wink!" and Mr. Spoopendyke fell back on his pillow.

"You know you must go to the case," continued Mrs. Spoopendyke, "you've been appointed a witness and you must go and swear about it. Wake up or they'll arrest you."

"What case?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke. "Who's arrested? Can't you let a man alone just as he is getting in a doze? What's the matter with you, anyway?"

"You wanted to get up early about that court. Come, get up now, or they'll send you to jail," and Mrs. Spoopendyke got up and lighted the gas, and began dropping on her skirts.

"Who's going to court?" asked Mr. Spoopendyke, sitting up in bed. "Where is the court? Think any court wants me at five o'clock in the morning?"

"It's about a law case," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, cheerfully. "You know you are a witness. To think that I should live to be the wife of a witness!" and Mrs. Spoopendyke, firmly impressed that it was something in the nature of a foreign mission, gazed admiringly upon her husband.

"Dod gast the law case!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, now thoroughly mad. "D'ye think a law case goes prowling around all night like a policeman? Got an idea that a judge is going to strap the court-house on his back and fetch it up at daylight to try a law case?"

"But you said you wanted to get up early," reasoned Mrs. Spoopendyke, "and it's pretty early now."

"D'ye suppose I wanted to get up at midnight to practice?" propounded Mr. Spoopendyke. "Think a law case is like a church sociable, the first man gets the best supper? P'raps you were afraid if I didn't start early I wouldn't get a seat. The measly court don't meet till ten o'clock, dod gast it! and here you wake me up at four! What d'ye suppose a witness is, anyhow?" shouted Mr. Spoopendyke, getting madder. "Think he's a dark lantern, and goes around with his slide turned and the smoke coming out of the top? D'ye knowe what a court is?"

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, "a court is where they hang people. Mrs. Mierhof—"

"That's it! You struck it first clip!" sputtered Mr. Spoopendyke. "With that information, all you want is a plug hat and an adjournment to be a lawyer. If I had your intelligence and a bald head I'd hire out for a judge at board wages. I tell ye a court is where they try cases about lands, and licking people, and contracts, and—and—divorce cases. Yes, indeed, they try divorce cases about women waking their husbands up in the dead of night."

"What kind of a law are you going o witness?"

"A daylight case! You understand that? At ten o'clock, and not five. Got that through your head? Think you can remember ten o'clock? If you can't, can you remember eleven, or noon?"

"Do they have cases every hour?" queried Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Of course they do. They leave every fifteen minutes, like a ferryboat, and if I can't catch one case I'll witness in another. Got it now? Only they don't run as often from midnight to six. Begin to see into it?"

"I think I do," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, ruminating. "I was thinking that if one started about three o'clock I'd go and witness with you!"

"Oh! you'd make a witness!" proclaimed Mr. Spoopendyke. "With your capacity for observation and ability to recollect, you'd only want to appear twice to absorb the whole witness business," and with this reflection Mr. Spoopendyke went back to his slumbers.

At ten o'clock sharp his wife called him and notified him of the hour.

"How'm I going to get there in time? Why didn't you call me before? Want me sent to State prison for contempt? Want to get rid of me, don't you?" and Mr. Spoopendyke darted into his clothes.

"Don't you want some breakfast, my dear?" inquired Mrs. Spoopendyke, tenderly.

"No, I don't want any measly breakfast!" he shouted. "Didn't I tell ye I was a witness at ten, and now its half-past? Think a man is appointed a witness during good behavior? S'pose I hold the office till my successor is appointed?" and Mr. Spoopendyke plunged downstairs and out of the house.

"I only did what he told me," sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke, wetting a piece of court-plaster and patching up a hole in her silk dress. "Though I don't see any use of a man being a witness, if he can't be a witness when he wants to. If I were a man," she continued, as she flopped down on the floor to change her boots, "I'd get appointed by the President, and then I could attend to business or not, as I liked." With which sage reflection Mrs. Spoopendyke pulled out her husband's socks and began to sew wens three inches in diameter on the heels.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

### A Cunning Cat.

A gentleman who took a trip from Carson City, Nev., into the country, when on the plains, a mile from any house, noticed a cat, a huge one, almost as large as a fair-sized dog. It was lying upon the ground, its feet uppermost, in such a way that he had no doubt that it had fallen a victim to some vicious dog. Around it, feeding unsuspectingly, was a flock of young birds. The apparent lifeless cat was within range of the vision of the observer for some time, and just when he was thinking how much easier it would be for an animal to feign death and catch a bird by deceiving it than by slipping up to it, he was astonished to see the cat suddenly roll over and grab one of the feathered tribe, that was very near. The other birds flew away a hundred yards or so and alighted. The cat only made one or two mouthfuls of the game, and then crept around to the windward of the birds, laid itself out again, and once more played successfully the dead dodge. The gentleman drove away without seeing how many birds it took to satisfy the feline.

## NEWS EPITOME.

### Eastern and Middle States.

F. A. McLain, twenty-three years old, of Beaver Falls, Pa., was driving in a sleigh containing 200 pounds of nitro-glycerine, when the horses became frightened and dashed the sleigh against a rock. The nitro-glycerine exploded, McLain was blown to atoms, the horses were killed, and not a vestige of the sleigh was left.

The bark Hazael, from Sierra Leone with hides for Boston, struck off Nantucket, Mass., and preparations were at once made by the crew to leave her, but having only one small boat the second mate, with six seamen, took to a raft. The captain, mate and two seamen reached shore in the boat with much difficulty, but the raft with all on board was lost.

Ice-boat racing is the great amusement of the day on the frozen Hudson. The ice-boats frequently attain the speed of an express train.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's mammoth hotel for invalids at Buffalo, N. Y., has been totally destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the baggage-room in the sixth story, and as a fierce gale prevailed at the time the fire soon gained such proportions that all hopes of saving the building were abandoned. There were at the time only about eighty guests and boarders in the building, all of whom escaped. The total cost of the hotel, which was handsomely furnished throughout, was nearly $500,000.

The Adams (N. Y.) National bank has gone into liquidation, an examination of its affairs having disclosed a deficiency of $12,000.

While picking coal from the track Mrs. Joseph Mertz was killed and Mrs. Augustus Beers fatally injured by a gravel train near Allentown, Pa.

The Philadelphia municipal election this year was one of the most exciting ever held, the citizens' ticket being successful. Samuel G. King, Independent Democrat, indorsed by Independent Republicans, was elected mayor over Mr. Stokley, Republican, by 5,538 majority, and John Hunter, Independent Republican, indorsed by the Democrats, was elected receiver of taxes over George S. Pierie, Republican, by 26,000 majority.

### Western and Southern States.

Hon. Fernando Wood, member of Congress from New York, died the other day at Hot Springs, Ark., aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Wood began business as a shipping merchant, and entered political life in 1840. He was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress, was thrice mayor of New York, served in the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Congresses, and sat continuously ever since. He was chairman of the ways and means committee of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses.

Dispatches received at the headquarters of the department of Dakota, from Poplar River and Buford, bring news of an extraordinary flood of water and ice. The Indian camps were flooded, and many Indians and several hundred ponies were drowned.

The loss in Toledo, Ohio, by the recent flood, aggregates the enormous sum of $2,000,000. Stores, warehouses and elevators were flooded, bridges broken and vessels cast adrift.

Smallpox has become epidemic at Cuba, Ill., and citizens are leaving that region.

A party of turpentine makers near Carthage, N. C., were asleep under a shed when a heavy wind-storm that had come up tore down the structure, precipitating the roof upon the sleeping men beneath. Five men were instantly killed and two were injured. To add to the horrors of the accident, a fire broke out among the ruins of the shed, and the two injured men received painful burns in addition to their other wounds, while the five corpses were burned to a crisp.

The recent heavy storms in the stock regions of the West have caused the death by cold or starvation of thousands of cattle. An observer in one case counted 590 dead cattle in sight of the railroad track for a distance of only nineteen miles.

In various sections of the West smallpox is spreading to an alarming extent. At Calliope, a small village in Illinois, there were sixteen cases; and when Rufus Stone, the editor of a local paper, died, the fear of the contagion was so great that none could be prevailed upon to bury him. Five dollars a day for nurses were offered in vain. At Chicago the disease is also spreading rapidly.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature to punish wife-beaters by whipping them.

The Valley Bank of Kansas City, Mo., has failed.

Another marriage by telegraph is reported, the bride and bridegroom being at different points in Dakota, while the clergyman stood at the wire in Bismarck and performed the ceremony. The questions and answers were written, telegraphed and responded to, and a blessing pronounced in the usual form.

Petitions with 200,000 signatures have been sent to the North Carolina legislature for a prohibitory liquor law.

Five colored men were on trial at Springfield, Tenn., for the murder of a Mr. Laprade. The judge had delivered his charge to the jury and the prisoners had been given to the sheriff, who was about to start to the jail with them, when a large number of men, as if by previous understanding, rushed upon the sheriff and seized the prisoners. With a yell they started out of the court-room, despite the obstacles put in their way by the posse employed to guard the prisoners. The mob ran over the officers as if they were so many jackstraws. By this time every corridor of the court-house was packed and jammed with people, while a regular fusillade of shots was fired upward as an intimidation to those who should dare to follow them and attempt to rescue the prisoners. The crowd in the court-room, which had been listening to the argument of counsel, jumped from the windows to the ground and rushed in every direction. The mob hurried to the second story of the court-house, put nooses already prepared for the purpose around their necks and swung them over. No one outside of those engaged in the lynching was permitted to come near where the negroes were hung until they were dead.

The city council of Denver, Col., has accepted a proposition for lighting the entire city with the Brush electric light for two years at $14,000 per annum. The light to be furnished is guaranteed to be four times greater in the aggregate than could be furnished by the same number of gas lamps.

### From Washington.

The House committee on war claims agreed to report favorably to the House a bill appropriating $103,000 for the payment of claims reported allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871. It embraces ninety-three claims of persons residing in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The President has signed the pardons of Samuel S. Risinger, George T. Risinger and Herman E. Kickler, of Illinois, who were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the internal revenue. The pardons are conditional.

The President sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the nomination of George H. Forster as United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

The census office announces the following approximate distribution of the total population of the country among the several classes: Males, 25,520,582; females, 24,632,284; natives of the United States, 43,475,506; foreign born, 6,677,360; whites, 43,404,877; colored, 6,577,151; Indians and half-breeds not in tribal relations on reservations under the care of the government, 65,122; Chinese, 105,463; other Asiatics, 255. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The number of females to every 100,000 males is 96,519, against 97,801 in 1870. The number of foreign-born persons to every 100,000 natives is 15,359, against 16,875 in 1870.

The national board of health has submitted to the secretary of the treasury its annual report for 1880, embodying a special statement for the six months ending December 31, 1880, which shows that the aggregate expenditures for that period were $88,126. The total amount expended from the date of organization has been $364,035. An appropriation of $203,219 is required to meet the estimated expenses of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. The report congratulates the country upon the general results of the labors of the board since it went into operation in April, 1879.

### Foreign News

The postponed rowing match on the Thames between Hanlan, of Canada, and Laycock, of Australia, was won easily by the former, who was five lengths ahead at the finish.

A disturbance in Crete, Greece, between the populace and the gendarmerie resulted in the shooting of several persons.

The freedom of the city of London—an honor rarely bestowed—and a sword have been presented to General Roberts for his services as commander of the British troops in Afghanistan.

At a meeting of the Irish land league in Dublin a letter from Mr. Parnell was read advising the tenant farmers to remain firm, announcing his early return to parliament and the intention of the leaders to appeal to the laboring classes of England and Scotland.

Trouble of a serious kind has broken out between the Christians and Turks in Beyrout, Syria. A Turk murdered a Christian on a recent Sunday, and a number of Christians thereupon left town and went to their villages, where they were met by Turks, and ten persons were killed in a fight which ensued. Business in Beyrout was suspended, and the bazars were closed.

A fiendish crime has just been committed near Cambrai, France. A little girl of thirteen years was walking along the country road when she was stopped by two ruffians, who, after robbing her of her purse, put her eyes out with a pair of scissors. The victim died soon after in horrible agony.

Edwin Booth, the American tragedian, is enthusiastically praised by the London press for his performance in "King Lear."

A dispatch from Edinburg gives the details of a great meeting of Highlanders to protest against the abolition of the "tartan." The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg and all of the Scotch nobility have agreed to petition the queen to stop the change. The people throughout Scotland are intensely excited over the proposed change.

Ayoob Khan has taken up arms again against the ameer of Afghanistan.

General Skobeleff, commander of the Russian troops operating against the Turcomans in Central Asia, reports that the country is being rapidly pacified.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

### Senate.

The credentials of Senators re-elected, Messrs. Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, were read and presented.... An extraordinary large number of petitions from temperance organizations of many States for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages was presented. The petitions took the usual course, and were referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Sanders, from the committee, reported favorably the bill establishing the Territory of Pembina from the northern part of Dakota.... The postal appropriation bill was passed with amendments.... A message from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Fernando Wood, was received, and as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased man the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Pendleton, from the select committee on civil service, reported a bill to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States. Placed on the calendar.... Mr. Eaton reported a resolution emphatically affirming that the consent of the United States is necessary to the building of any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and also as to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canal.

The amendment of the Senate committee to the funding bill, fixing the rate of interest at three and a half instead of three per cent. as fixed by the House, was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 22 yeas. The amendment making the bonds payable semi-annually was agreed to, as was the amendment to create a 5-20 instead of a 5-10 loan. Other amendments were voted upon, after which the bill was reported from committee of the whole to the Senate.... Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the best method of protecting innocent purchasers from the impositions practiced by the fraudulent venders of patents and patent rights, and report by bill or otherwise.

After further amendments to the funding bill had been voted upon the bill was passed substantially as it came from the House, except that a 5-20 instead of a 5-10 bond is provided for. It provides for three per cent. bonds and treasury notes in the proportion of $400,000,000 of bonds and $300,000,000 of treasury notes. The bonds are to run twenty years, redeemable after five years. The commissions for the expense of placing the loan, etc., were increased from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent.

### House.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Cox to admit free of duty articles intended for the international exhibition of 1883. Also, in relation to the international exhibition of 1883. [It authorizes the President, whenever he shall deem the preparations which have been made therefor adequate, to invite, in the name of the United States, all foreign governments to be represented at and to take part in the international exhibition to be held at New York in 1883; provided, that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending such exhibition;... On motion of Mr. Goode the Senate amendments to the joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the government and people of France to join the government and people of the United States in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis were concurred in.... The speaker announced the death of Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, and after appropriate resolutions had been offered and a committee appointed to superintend the funeral ceremonies, the House, as a mark of respect to the deceased, adjourned.

The Senate bill was passed for the remitting of duties on an object of art awarded by the Berlin international fishery commission to Professor S. F. Baird.... The postoffice appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was referred to the committee on appropriations.... The House then sat far into the night on the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was taken up by items.

Mr. Blount reported from the appropriations committee the sundry civil appropriation bill, which appropriates $19,991,000. Printed and recommitted.... The river and harbor appropriation bill, which appropriates about $10,000,000, was passed.... The speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the report of the secretary of state in relation to the resolution of the House on the thirty-first of January last, on the subject of international action for the restoration of silver to its full use as money. The President says the prospect of an international conference on that subject, promising valuable results to the interests of this country, is such that he recommends to the immediate attention of Congress the propriety of an appropriation providing for the proper representation of the government at such conference. The message was referred.

Mr. Covert explained the provisions of the agricultural appropriation bill. The amount appropriated was $292,000, an increase of $35,000 over the appropriation for the present year. One of the items leading to this increase was the enlarged amount which had been appropriated for the continuance of the experiments in sorghum.... Mr. Hurd gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing for a statistician and subordinate officers in the agricultural department, and requiring that officer to make a report as to the effect the customs and revenue laws would, if continued in force, have hereafter on the agricultural people of the country; whether the effect of such laws has been to increase or diminish the price of American agricultural products in foreign markets; what effect they have had on the price of clothing and of agricultural tools in this country; and whether or not the wages of farm-laborers and the profits of persons engaged in agriculture have been affected by such laws, and, if so, in what way and to what extent.

### Bibliomania.

Bibliomania originated in the Netherlands at the close of the sixteenth century, whence it spread to England, raging violently there, and more recently appearing in France and this country. The Bible has attracted any number of collectors. The British museum has the largest lot of different editions, though the late James Lenox, founder of the Lenox library in New York, nearly equaled it. The highest price ever paid for a single volume was at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library in London (1812), when the Marquis of Blandford, in a spirited competition with Lord Spencer, paid for a copy of the first edition of the "Decameron," published at Venice by Valdarfer in 1471, a sum nearly equal to $11,300 of our money. When the marquis' library was put up at auction, Lord Spencer tried again, and secured the precious tome for about $4,600, about $6,000 less than he had bidden seven years before. Nasser-ed-deen, Shah of Persia, has an edition of the "Arabian Nights" on which artists worked under his special d rection for ten or twelve years, until it cost $100,000. Henri Boulard, literary executor of La Harpe, spent a fortune in buying editions of Racine. Soleinnes gathered all the dramatic pieces that had ever been presented, going so far as to purchase books in languages which he could not read. A well-known New Yorker gave, some years since, $2,500 for a copy of the Mazarin Bible, supposed to have been printed in 1455. The favorite books of bibliomaniacs have been Delphini and first editions of the classics, editions that appeared in the infancy of typography, (incunabula,) works of the Elzevirs, of Aldus; Comino, of Padua; Bodoni, Mattaire, Fonlis, and Bardou. There is no end to the vagaries of book fanciers. The defects of volumes became as great an inducement to ownership as any beauties. Dibdin (Thomas F.,) who first introduced the term bibliomaniac into our language to denote the rage for rare and curious books, has published a volume on the subject, and La Bruyere has, in his "Caracteres," a chapter exclusively devoted to them. Oddly enough, the passion seems to be increasing throughout civilization.

If a cobbler is guilty of the crime of marrying two wives it has been decided by the highest authority that he must stick to his last.

### Camel's Hair

For some five or six years past, says the St. Louis *Republican*, small quantities of camel's hair have been shipped to this country to seek a market, and it has been utilized in several ways, but not to such an extent as has been usually imagined. Camel's hair consists of several grades or qualities, from the wool that lays close to the animal's hide to the long, shaggy hair which covers portions of the body. All this hair or wool is sheared from the animal the same as wool is from sheep, and packed in bales for transportation. Heretofore all this material has come from Western Asia, Arabia and Persia, from whence it was sent westward through Russia to the Baltic ports, and there shipped mostly to Liverpool and London, from whence it found its way to all parts of the world. The fiber, though long, is coarse and strong, and makes dress goods for winter wear of a somewhat rough and shaggy appearance. It is only woven into cloth, however, with a wool body, as its texture would not admit of its being used alone. The coarser hair and the wool which accompanies it are used in the manufacture of carpets, and are found well adapted for that purpose. Though popular to a certain extent, the use of camel's hair in the United States has been quite limited; but an effort is now making to import it in larger quantities, and to find new uses for it. The importations heretofore through Russia have been expensive, but recently large quantities have been obtained from China, and recently the first invoice, consisting of one ton, started from St. Louis overland. Occasionally small lots have arrived from China in sailing vessels around Cape Horn; but the trade in this way has been so insignificant that no notice has been taken of it, and the chief supply has, up to the present, been had by way of Europe. Now, however, it is found that the direct trade with China is profitable, and every port will be made to foster it. Since the first of the year the arrivals of camel's hair from all sources have been much larger than ever before, and as the thread is thought well of, some new uses will be found for it.

### Poetical Proverbs.

Many of Robert Burns' complete, and even single lines, have become proverbs:

> "The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
> The man 's the gold for a 'that."

Here from "Tam O'Shanter" is another:

> "Pleasures are like poppies spread,
> You seize the flower; its bloom is shed."

From his "Address to Unco Guid" we may take:

> "What 's done we partly may compute,
> But know not what 's resisted."

In one stanza on Captain Grose we meet two proverbs now in use:

> "If there 's a hole in a' your coats
> I rede ye tent it;
> A chiel's amang ye, takin' notes,
> And faith he'll prent it."

In "The Vision" is also a splendid passage of this sort:

> "Misled by fancy's meteor-ray,
> By passions driven;
> But yet the light that led astray
> Was light from heaven."

Alexander Pope pithily wrote:

> "True wit is nature to advantage dressed—
> That oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed."

In his "Essay on Criticism:"

> "To err is human; to forgive divine."

Cowper wrote:

> "A fool must now and then be right, by chance."

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

That wonderful remedy for rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous. Frequent reports are made where sufferers have been afforded relief, and the sale is growing largely. The fact that it is an external remedy, commends it to many who would not otherwise think of going out of the beaten track to find a remedy.

What is the world? A dream within a dream; as we grow older each step is an inward wakening. The youth awakes, as he thinks, from childhood; the full-grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary; the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep? No, it is the last and final awakening.

[Indianapolis Daily Sentinel.]

**No More Gossip.**

If we are correctly informed, St. Jacobs Oil is now the usual tea-party topic in place of the former staple—free gossip. How wise and how much more beneficial.

The total foreign trade of the United States is estimated at about $1,665,000,000. This computation gives this country the second place among commercial nations, Great Britain standing first.

**The Best Life Preserver.**
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A howling dog and an amateur accordeon player will cause the angel of peace to plume its wings and flee from the best locality on which the sun ever shone.—*Argo.*

### THE MARKETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt. | 8¾ | @ 10¾ |
| Calves—Good to Prime Veals | 5½ | @ 9 |
| Sheep | 6 | @ 7 |
| Lambs | 6¾ | @ 7¾ |
| Hogs—Live | 5¾ | @ 6¾ |
| Dressed, city | 8 | @ 8¼ |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy | 4 55 | @ 6 50 |
| Western, good to fancy | 4 70 | @ 8 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 18 | @ 1 18½ |
| No. 1 White | 1 15 | @ 1 16 |
| Rye—State | 98 | @ 1 03 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 90 | @ 95 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 56 | @ 58 |
| Southern Yellow | 55½ | @ 55¾ |
| Oats—White State | 46½ | @ 48 |
| Mixed Western | 43 | @ 44 |
| Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y | 1 10 | @ 1 25 |
| Straw—Long Rye, per cwt | 1 15 | @ 1 30 |
| Hops—State, 1880 | 15 | @ 23 |
| Pork—Mess, old, for export | 15 25 | @ 15 50 |
| Lard—City Steam | 10 65 | @ 10 65 |
| Refined | 10 | @ 10 90 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 7 | @ 8½ |
| Refined | 9¼ | @ 9½ |
| Butter—State Creamery | 18 | @ 34 |
| Dairy | 20 | @ 25 |
| Western Im. Creamery | 22 | @ 28 |
| Factory | 13 | @ 24 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 9¾ | @ 13½ |
| Skims | 6 | @ 8 |
| Western | 10 | @ 13 |
| Eggs—State and Penn | 29 | @ 30 |
| Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose | 2 25 | @ 2 37 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Steers—Extra | 5 50 | @ 5 85 |
| Lambs—Western | 5 00 | @ 6 25 |
| Sheep—Western | 5 00 | @ 6 25 |
| Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers | 6 20 | @ 6 60 |
| Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring | 5 00 | @ 5 75 |
| Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth | 1 20 | @ 1 22 |
| Corn—No. 2 Western | 48 | @ 48 |
| Oats—State | 37 | @ 38 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 85 | @ 1 00 |
| **BOSTON.** | | |
| Beef—Western Mess | 9 50 | @ 9 50 |
| Hogs—Live | 6¼ | @ 6½ |
| Hogs—City Dressed | 8 | @ 8 |
| Pork—Extra Prime per bbl | 12 50 | @ 13 00 |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Patents | 6 50 | @ 8 00 |
| Corn—Mixed and Yellow | 57 | @ 59 |
| Oats—Extra White | 49 | @ 52 |
| Rye—State | 95 | @ 1 00 |
| Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine | 48 | @ 50 |
| Unwashed " | 34 | @ 35 |
| **WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Live weight | 5¼ | @ 6¼ |
| Sheep | 3¼ | @ 5½ |
| Lambs | 5 | @ 6 |
| Hogs | 5¾ | @ 6¾ |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Flour—Penn. good and fancy | 4 75 | @ 5 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 15 | @ 1 15½ |
| Rye—State | 95 | @ 95 |
| Corn—State Yellow | 54 | @ 54 |
| Oats—Mixed | 42½ | @ 42½ |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | 32 | @ 33 |
| Cheese—New York Full Cream | 13½ | @ 14 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 6¾ | @ 7½ |
| Refined | 9½ | @ 9½ |


**Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP**


**Cured of Drinking.**

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading railroad official, Chicago, Ill.

The California State mineralogist lately almost lost his life while investigating the mud volcanoes in the Colorado desert. The crust surrounding one of the craters gave way, and, as the San Francisco *Alta* says, he "almost sank" into the boiling cauldron.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that too many sensible people regard coughs and colds so indifferently. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds, and is only 25 cents a bottle.

The cultivation of pampas grass, much used for decorative purposes, has become quite a profitable industry in Southern California.

**Be Ye Like Foolish.**

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Be ye likewise foolish."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

A Chicago physician says that probably 20,000 people in that city are injuring their health and endangering their lives by using hair cosmetics and face powders.

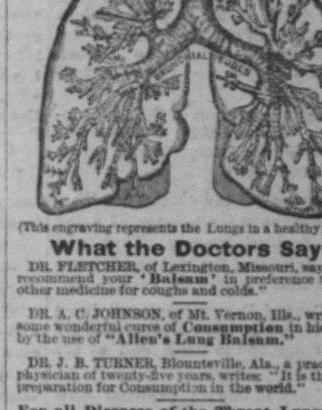
We do not often speak of any proprietary medicine, but from what we have read and heard of Allen's Lung Balsam, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who are troubled with a Cold, Cough, or any Throat or Lung Affection, that from the testimony afforded, we have such confidence in this article, that were we afflicted in that way, we would make a trial of its virtues. Beware of the fatal consequences of neglecting this timely warning. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease. Every druggist in the land sells it.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.


**GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.**

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT in pint bottles at 90 cents; 32 years established. It is the best in the world for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, etc. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure Distemper, Fever, Worms, Bots; give a fine coat; increase the appetite and cleanse the urinary organs. Certified to by Col. D. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and 1,000 others. 25c. Sold by druggists. Depot—42 Murray St., N. Y.

**A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!**
**STRICTLY PURE.**




(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

**What the Doctors Say!**

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Sold by McKASSON & ROBBINS, New York.




**For Catarrh,** Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc., Insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

**For Deafness,** Occasionally apply a particle into and back of the ear, rubbing in thoroughly.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM.**

By far the best remedy for the treatment of Catarrh and its kindred diseases is Ely's Cream Balm, which is having the largest sales with us of any preparation now offered. The reports are all favorable, and we do not hesitate to indorse it as superior to any and all other articles in the market. The Balm is pleasant and easy to use.

CYRUS LAWALL & SON, Druggists, Easton, Pa.

Price—50 cents. On receipt of 60 cents will mail a package free. Send for circulars with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.
At Wholesale in New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Chicago, Boston and other cities.

PRICE $2.00.




**Electricity & Absorption Combined**

Speedily restores the Vital Forces, Lost Manhood, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, &c. MATHEWS' Improved Electro Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad Combined (size of Pad, 1x10 inches, 4 times larger than others), reaches at once the seat of disease. Do not purchase any old-style $20 Belts when you can get the latest improved for $2.00. "Electric Light," a large 24-column newspaper sent free unsealed; sealed, 6c. D. S. D. MATHEWS & CO., 431 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

**ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ETIQUETTE AND BUSINESS**

This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Social Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions. Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

**CRISTADORO'S** Hair Dye is the SAFEST and BEST; it acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown; does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation and a favorite on every well appointed toilet for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair Dressers. Depot, 93 William St., N.Y. C. N. CRITTENTON, Agt.

**EMPLOYMENT**—LOCAL OR Traveling. State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 George St. Cincinnati, O.

**FOR SALE.**—A BUSINESS DOING GREAT good, and promising to active worker with moderate capital. Excellent opportunity for physician or student. Address HEALTH FOOD CO., 9 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**OLD TINTYPES, CARDS, OR OTHER PICTURES** Copied into Photographs, Colored and Enlarged to fit 10x12 Frame, for $2. Agents wanted. Send orders to H. F. ZIEGLER, Artist, 172 E. 4th Street, New York.

**$1,000 Per Week!** Will prove it. Send Name and Address on Postal Card to C. LESTER, 23 Dey Street, New York.

**SALESMEN WANTED $105** A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send a STAMP to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. **CIGARS**

**MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25** per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

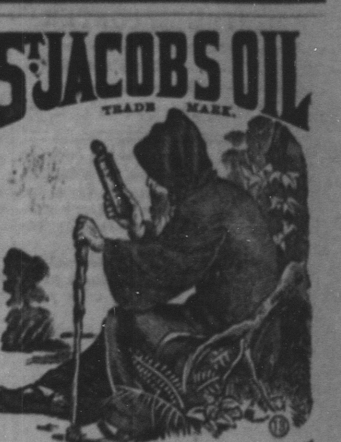
**ALLEN'S Brain Food**—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Cir. to Allen's Pharmacy, 313 1st Ave., N.Y.

**YOUNG MEN** Learn Telegraphy. Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Add's Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

**$60** presented with the Standard Singer Sewing Machine No. 11. U.S. Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**PISO'S CURE** for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

**$999** a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. Swain & Co., Augusta, Me.




**ST. JACOBS OIL**

**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,**

*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,**
*Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

NYNU—8

**Pond's Extract.**
**Pond's Extract.**

FOR

**INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.**

**Rheumatism, Neuralgia.** No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

**Hemorrhages.** Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers ($1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

**Diphtheria & Sore Throat.** Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

**Catarrh.** The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

**Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises.** It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

**Burns and Scalds.** For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

**Inflamed or Sore Eyes.** It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

**Earache, Toothache and Faceache.** When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

**Piles,** Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

**For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples.** The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

**Female Complaints.** No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

**CAUTION.**

**Pond's Extract** Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

**Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| POND'S EXTRACT | 50c, $1.00 and $1.75 | | |
| Toilet Cream | 1 00 | Catarrh Cure | 75 |
| Dentifrice | 50 | Plaster | 25 |
| Lip Salve | 25 | Inhaler | 1.00 |
| Toilet Soap (3 Cks) | 50 | Nasal Syringe | 25 |
| Ointment | 50 | Medicated Paper | 25 |

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2.25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 W. 14th Street, New York.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters. If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters. Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B. Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

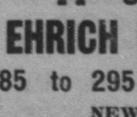
Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters. If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.




D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.



**FREE!**

Send us your Address ON A POSTAL CARD, AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR INTERESTING AND VALUABLE PAMPHLET FOR LADIES ON **"Shopping in New York"**

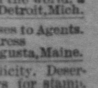
**EHRICH BROTHERS,**
**285 to 295 Eighth Avenue,**
**NEW YORK.**

**Red River Valley!**
**2,000,000 ACRES**
**Wheat Lands**

best in the world, for sale by the **St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R.Co.** Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to

D. A. McKINLAY,
Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

**CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.**



Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and jewelers. Made by SPENCER OPTICAL M'F'G. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

**$350** A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the world, a sample free. Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

**$777** A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**ABSOLUTE Divorces** without publicity. Desertion. Parties in any State. Circulars for stamp. EX-JUDGE BIGELOW, 17 W. 11th St., New York City.

**PETROLEUM JELLY** Sold by All Druggists.

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

**VASELINE**

For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

The Toilet Articles from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones. VASELINE CONFECTIONS. An agreeable form of taking Vaseline internally. 25 CENTS A [...]

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.
SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COLGATE & [...]